"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light variable winds.

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BIG STORMS IN SOUTHWEST

Cloudburst Does $300,000 Damage at Enid, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City's Loss by Rain and Flood $100,000—Reports That Several People Drowned.

ENID, Oklahoma, May 24.—Hundreds of persons were rendered homeless and property damage to the extent of $300,000 was done in the Enid bottoms by a cloudburst west of this city at midnight last night. The aggregate damage probably will be much higher, on account of losses sustained between Enid and the seat of the storm.

A bank of water 3 feet high and 200 feet wide swept down through the bottoms at midnight, carrying houses and everything before it. It came upon Enid without warning, while most of its citizens were asleep. Within a few minutes 100 houses were partly or completely submerged. Rescuers went to work immediately, and all night labored to save persons from perilous positions. Many lost everything they possessed. The means for relieving distress are inadequate.

The rainfall the past ten days has been the heaviest in the history of Oklahoma, and indications are that more will follow. Reports of losses in the country west of Enid are meagre, but it is believed that heavy damage was done.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma Territory, May 24.—Oklahoma City and vicinity were visited Saturday night and Sunday morning by the heaviest rainfall and most severe electric storm known in the history of the city. Many persons thought that the city would experience a tornado and spent the night in the caves. All to-day and to-night more than half the city has been under water, and in some instances water is three feet deep in houses. The basements under many of the big wholesale houses are flooded, the water in some cases being ten feet deep.

It is estimated that the total loss from the flood will reach $100,000. Traffic on the electric railway is suspended on account of the power house being under water. All trains into this city with the exception of the Santa Fé are water-bound, and many wash-outs are reported west of the Choctaw. The Canadian River at this point is more than a quarter of a mile wide, with a four-foot rise in sight.

It is reported that several people in the bottoms could not escape the flood and were drowned. This report, however, cannot be verified.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 24.—Early to-day this vicinity was visited by another deluge, making the twenty-fourth consecutive day of rain.

CHICKASHA, Indian Territory, May 24.—A severe rain and wind storm passed over Chickasha and through the Washita Valley last night. The damage was confined mostly to the Rock Island and 'Frisco Railroads. Two Rock Island bridges over the Canadian and Washita Rivers were washed out, carrying more than 800 feet of track with them, and effectually blocking traffic.

A north-bound Rock Island passenger train ran into a wash-out five miles north of Chickasha and left the track. There was no loss of life. Another Rock Island passenger train on the Mangum Branch arrived here after passing through a terrific hailstorm, during which almost every window in the train was broken. Two bridges on the 'Frisco Railway between Chickasha and Oklahoma City were washed out.

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Man Killed by Lightning at Pittsburg —Panic on a Braddock Trolley Car.

PITTSBURG, May 24.—A terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by a high wind, struck this region this afternoon, and besides killing one man did considerable property damage.

Milton W. Robinson, a resident of West Pittsburg, drove to Schenley Park with a party of friends for an afternoon of enjoyment. When the storm came up Robinson sought shelter from the drenching rain under a big ash tree in Panther Hollow. He had been there but a moment when lightning struck the tree, literally tearing it to pieces and killing Robinson instantly. Robinson's four or five friends, who were within twenty-five feet of him at the time, escaped without even a shock from the bolt.

At Braddock lightning struck a street car on the McKeesport branch of the Pittsburg Railways Company and caused a panic among the passengers, many of the men jumping from the car as it sped down the hill. Three of them were pretty badly bruised and Christopher O'Toole, who fell on his head, is perhaps fatally hurt. The women passengers tried to jump also, but were prevented by some of the cooler headed among the men.

Much damage was done to shade trees, many being blown down, and several were split in two by lightning. The rainstorm was followed by a hailstorm.

POLICEMAN SAVES WOMEN.

Bluecoat Weighing Almost 300 Pounds Skillfully Stops a Runaway Horse.

Policeman George Bellar of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who weighs almost 300 pounds, stopped a runaway horse attached to a surrey containing two women, at One Hundred and Third Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon.

Samuel Corn and his wife of 110 East One Hundred and Third Street, and their niece, Miss Sadie Witkowski, of 66 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, were driving yesterday afternoon. They returned to the Corn home shortly before 5 o'clock, and Mr. Corn jumped out of the surrey and prepared to assist the women to get out. A boy playing in the street threw a stone that struck the horse on the head. The animal jumped forward and soon was going at full speed toward Lexington Avenue.

Patrolman Bellar saw the runaway approaching and ran into the roadway. With his left hand he caught the bridle, and with his right he grasped the horse's nostrils, and then threw his weight on the animal's head. The horse came to a sudden halt, but plunged around for several moments, but Bellar finally quieted the animal and permitted the women to alight.

Capt. Smith of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station said last night that in spite of his weight Bellar was one of the best policemen in his command.

RESENT NEW LIBEL LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., May 24.—The Altoona Tribune and The Altoona Gazette, Republican papers, have entered into an agreement to refuse to support Senator Snyder in case he shall be nominated at the Republican Convention Wednesday next, for Auditor General, because he supported the new libel law. Neither paper ever bolted before.

Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, Consul General at Hamburg, is half owner of The Tribune. United States Commissioner James H. Craig controls The Gazette.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 13.
Society.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

VAST IMPROVEMENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

President Cassatt Said to Plan a Duplication of Present Facilities to Accommodate Growing Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—The Baltimore American to-morrow will say: "President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad is responsible for the statement that the whole Pennsylvania system will be practically duplicated in order to meet the increasing demands upon the road. In making this enormous improvement lies the explanation of the recent move by which the capitalization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been doubled. The funds are to be used in the proposed duplication as well as in the construction of the tunnel under the North River from Jersey City to New York, and in providing in the latter city extensive railroad terminals.

"It was supposed that the increased capitalization of the company was for the purpose of purchasing a control in the New York Central Railroad, but this explanation falls to pieces in view of Mr. Cassatt's statement, which he made to a Baltimore business man last week.

"In addition to providing means to meet the increased traffic the Pennsylvania Railroad also places itself in position to meet competition by the Gould system to the seaboard, which now seems to be fully assured. The reason which made possible the eastern extensions of the Gould lines was that the trunk lines from Pittsburg could not accommodate all the traffic offered. The increased facilities to be offered by the Pennsylvania will offset this.

"Complete details of all the plans are not yet made public. With the aid of the Baltimore and Ohio-South Pennsylvania project, a new bridge over the Susquehanna River at Havre De Grace, the vast improvements at Chicago by the Baltimore and Ohio, under Pennsylvania direction, and the construction of new lines, the plans will be carried out.

"The serious need of an enlarged system first became apparent to President Cassatt when he visited Pittsburg last Winter and witnessed the great freight blockade at that point. The blockade was broken at enormous expense, and its repetition has been avoided, but time has served to demonstrate the accuracy of Mr. Cassatt's judgment formed six months ago."

MAX O'RELL DEAD.

Well-Known French Author and Lecturer Never Fully Recovered After His Operation Here.

PARIS, May 24.—Paul Blouet, (Max O'Rell,) the author and lecturer, died in this city to-night.

He had been ailing for several months, and, in fact, had never been really well since he was operated on in New York last year for appendicitis.

M. Blouet, whose pen name of Max O'Rell was adopted after a serious wound had forced him to give up the life of a soldier, was born in Brittany on March 2, 1848. His father, a prosperous manufacturer, intended to train the young man for civil engineering, but Paul, after taking a degree and several high honors at the Sorbonne, entered the Ecole Militaire. Leaving that institution with the rank of Lieutenant, he went to the front when war was declared with Germany.

In a famous charge at Woerth 600 men of his regiment were left dead on the field, but his escape then was soon to be followed by a period of captivity, for he was made a prisoner at Sedan. Obtaining his freedom after five months, he went back to France to fight against the Commune, when he was severely wounded. So serious was the injury that he was pensioned by the Government. Then he turned to literature.

His first venture in journalism was a newspaper that supported M. Thiers. After the latter's fall the publication was suppressed and M. Blouet went to England, where he had many friends. For a time he was London correspondent of a Paris paper, but that did not suit him, and he secured an appointment as French master in St. Paul's School, remaining there from 1876 to 1884, and writing books and essays under the name of Max O'Rell. It was in the course of his stay at St. Paul's that he made frequent trips to various parts of England, and he would jot down the experiences of each journey in his notebook, from which he soon compiled his now famous volume, "John Bull and His Island." This, like his later works, was published first in French and translated afterward by his wife, an Englishwoman, who also had begun to win some repute as an essayist.

The experiences of the author were the basis for his book "Drat the Boys!" the title of which was no more extraordinary than its popularity. It has been said of the author that, while he dealt with the foibles of both the French and English peoples in various essays, he always was able to avoid hurting the feelings of his readers in both countries, and his books were equally popular on both sides of the Channel.

The way M. Blouet became famous in far away countries was through his lectures. Upon the advice of his friends he started out to give readings from "John Bull and His Island." The first material of the lectures soon was increased by the addition of other subjects, and when he died the author was known as a speaker in Europe, America, and Australia. The visit to this country a few months ago was the last of seven trips to the United States. Up to the past month O'Rell continued to be The New York American's general correspondent for the whole of Europe, a position he had held several years.

M. Blouet was fond of riding and other outdoor diversions, and was regarded as no mean musician for an amateur. His friends hailed him as a prince of conversationalists. A tribute to his pleasing personality once appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"The verdict of the women was that Max O'Rell was fine-looking, and after he began to talk they were sure of it."

Some have said that the style of O'Rell is flippant, but most agree that it is hard to tell where in this case lightness of touch ends and flippancy begins. One thing is certain: His writings give a wide berth to dullness, and it has been remarked that, if he offended the few by calling a spade a spade, he delighted the many for the same reason.

M. Blouet received many Continental orders. He spent much of his time at his Paris house, 9 Rue Freycinet, but his preference for England was acknowledged. In London he was a member of the Whitefriars', Grosvenor, New Vagabonds', Pall Mall, Argonauts', and Sans Souci Clubs. Among his best-known books, besides those already mentioned, are "John Bull's Womankind," published in 1884; "A Frenchman in America," 1891; "Woman and Artist," 1900; "Her Royal Highness, Woman," 1901, and "Between Ourselves," 1902. He also wrote successful plays, and his stories of travel were very numerous.

MILLION-DOLLAR FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—A fire that is estimated to have caused a loss of upward of $1,000,000, occurred this evening in the building of the Front Street Warehousing Company, at 919-925 North Front Street. The building was three stories high on Front Street and five in the rear, and had two sub-cellars. Merchandise of a general character was stored in the place. The third floor was packed solidly with matting, and besides this there were in the building among other things 1,500 rolls of carpet, 500 barrels of molasses, light and heavy machinery of various descriptions, a carload of wines, and other liquors, and a carload of matches.

The first started in the basement, and was not discovered until the centre of the first floor was in flames. The character of the goods in the building made it an easy prey to the flames, and the whole structure was soon ablaze. Almost the entire Fire Department was called out, and surrounding property was saved, the flames being confined to the warehouse. Everything in the building was destroyed by either fire or water. The contents of the building were owned by many firms and individuals, and fire insurance underwriters who were at the scene were unable to say to-night what amount of insurance was carried on the goods. The building was owned by Jacob Wiseman, and was valued at $65,000. Three firemen were injured, two of them sustaining fractures of the shoulder blades.

Luxurious and delightful as ever. The ride on the famous Lake Shore Limited of the New York Central, between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

LAUGHED AS HE LEAPED FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Suicide Threw His Hat at Men Who Tried to Stop Him.

He Took a Puff on His Cigar Just Before He Dived with the Easy Grace of an Expert Swimmer.

An unknown man ended his life by plunging into the East River from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning. It was with a jaunty step and with a lighted cigar between his teeth that the man jumped from a rapidly moving Fulton Street car and, climbing the railing at a point about 200 feet east of the New York tower, made the leap. The motorman and a fireman, who happened to be on the car, made a desperate attempt to prevent the man from jumping, but they were just a moment too late.

The man, according to the description furnished to the police by several persons on the car, was apparently about thirty years old, between 5 feet 7 and 9 inches in height, wore a black coat and vest, striped gray trousers, and an imitation Porto Rico straw hat. The hat is now in the possession of the police, but there is said to be no mark on it that could possibly lead to the identification of the owner.

It was about 9:10 when Open Car No. 2,005 of the Fulton Street line left the New York side of the bridge in charge of Motorman William Cornelius and Conductor Edward Gauch. The man, who was taking his last ride, was seated on the second of the three rear seats. As the car rounded the curve and started on the journey across the bridge proper he took a cigar out of his vest pocket, which he lit and began puffing vigorously. He appeared to be in a good humor, and there was no look on his face to indicate that he was in trouble.

Just as the car was passing the New York tower the man shook his head violently and the motion caused the hat to drop off. Then, as if his only reason was to get his hat, he jumped from the car, chased the headgear for a few feet, caught it and replaced it on his head. The car had stopped and the conductor shouted to the man to get back on board. Instead of doing so, he made a quick turn and climbed up the railing.

Cornelius and Gauch realized at once what the man was about to do, and jumping from the car tried to reach his side in time to pull him back to the bridge. John Clark, a fireman of Engine Company No. 7, likewise joined the street car men in the attempt to prevent the tragedy.

"What is the matter, you fool? Don't make a fool of yourself! Come back!" yelled Clark.

The man, who was on top of the railing by this time, turned a moment toward the fireman and then removing his hat threw it into his face with a laugh. Then he jumped. The leap was that of a trained swimmer, the man's hands being held as about to make a dive, and the plunge being made with that easy grace characteristic of men who are at home just as much in the water as on land. Witnesses of the act say the man retained his graceful position most of the distance, his body not swerving perceptibly until he had nearly reached the water. Then he somersaulted and struck the water in an almost flat position. He sank immediately and rose in about ten seconds. Then he disappeared the second time and was not seen again.

Clark, the fireman, later, talking of the suicide, said that the man appeared to him to be a German, and added:

"He looked happy enough, and there was no reason to believe, so far as his looks were concerned, that he contemplated doing anything rash. He jumped with his cigar still between his teeth and took a big puff at it when he looked that last time at me. We tried to save him, but he was as agile as a cat, and we got there a second too late."

The body had not been recovered late last night.

TROOPS AT THE HEARING IN MARCUM MURDER CASE.

120 Men at Jackson, Ky., Where Investigation Into Death of Hargis-Cockrill Feud Victim Begins To-day.

JACKSON, Ky., May 24.—A battalion of troops, numbering 120 men, arrived at Jackson this afternoon to preserve order in the town and about the court house during the investigation of the assassination of James B. Marcum, the latest victim of the Hargis-Cockrill feud. A battalion was made up of one infantry company from Shelbyville and two batteries of artillery from Louisville and Lexington.

Traveling on the special train with the soldiers were County Judge James Hargis and his brother, State Senator Alexander Hargis, two prominent members of the Hargis family. Another passenger was Judge Bach, who is regarded as the most important of the witnesses summoned to testify before the Special Grand Jury. Judge Bach returned from Los Angeles, Cal., to give evidence.

Public opinion is divided as to the probability of indictment or conviction of Marcum's assassin. Doubt is expressed by many as to the probability of witnesses mustering up courage to tell the Grand Jury all they know. The common belief is that fear of assassination after the troops shall be withdrawn may seal the lips of those who know about the killing of Marcum. No time has been set for the withdrawal of troops.

Curtis Jett is in jail at Winchester, charged with the crime.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 24.—Mrs. Abriella Marcum, widow of the young Jackson attorney, James B. Marcum, the last victim of the Hargis-Cockrill feud in Breathitt County, has written a letter replying to the recent attacks on her husband and his brother, Thomas Marcum of Muskogee, Indian Territory, by ex-Senator Alex. Hargis and County Judge James Hargis of Jackson. After telling of the actions of Judge Hargis immediately after the assassination and comparing them with his statement that he wanted the guilty punished, she says:

"My husband was ruthlessly shot down in the very presence of Judge James Hargis. If the laws had been violated, if my husband had killed a man, or if suspicion was so strong against him as Judge Hargis says it was, why did he not order a legal investigation—why wait until James Marcum was dead and could not defend himself before making the charge? James Hargis knows who killed the man referred to. He knows that I and the whole community knows who killed him.

"Judge Hargis knows that there have been thirty-eight homicides in Breathitt County during his administration as County Judge. What attempt has been made by him as the highest official in the county to have the laws enforced? When he became County Judge about two years ago there was no more peaceful community in Kentucky. Our people walked the streets at night in the pursuits of their vocations with absolute safety and no thought of danger. To-day business men who can are leaving. Our citizens do not dare to express their opinion for fear of assassination."

Burnett's Cocoaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

A Limited "That Is."
The Rocky Mountain Limited, leaving Chicago at 5:45 P. M. for Colorado Springs and Denver, is a REAL limited—lighted by electricity, library car, diner, and sleepers. Information at Rock Island ticket offices, 401 Broadway or 25th St. and 5th Ave.—Adv.

Beats Wireless Telegraph.
The New York Central's "20th Century Limited" is more satisfactory than wireless telegraph, as it gets you there and you can deliver your own message and receive an immediate answer.—Adv.

STRANGE DEATH IN NIGHT EXPLOSION.

Leather Men Said to Have Tried to Find Out Rivals' Secret.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., May 24.—The police of this city, aided by the authorities of Fulton County, are investigating a mysterious explosion that occurred shortly after midnight Saturday morning and the sudden death of the son of the proprietor of a large leather-dressing establishment of this city. The explosion, which caused a fierce blaze, took place in an out-building connected with the leather-dressing plant of Mills Brothers, containing dangerous explosives used in the preparation of certain kinds of leather.

People living near by heard the explosion and saw a person whose clothing was on fire hurry away from the burning building. Later a physician was hastily summoned to the house of Michael J. Kennedy, senior member of the firm of M. J. Kennedy & Co., leather manufacturers, and this morning was announced the death of his son, John Kennedy. The family refuses to give out any information concerning Mr. Kennedy's death other than that at an early hour Saturday morning he appeared at his father's home and said he had met with an accident. Further than this the family decline to be interviewed.

Another son, Daniel C. Kennedy, is alleged to have accompanied his brother on his errand, and is reported to have been injured also, but this statement is met with an emphatic denial by his family, who assert he is out of the city.

The supposition the police are working on is that John Kennedy entered the outbuilding where the explosion occurred with the intention of ascertaining what formula was used by their competitors in the manufacture of patent leather. While there the explosion occurred and he sustained injuries that caused his death.

The body of the dead man was badly burned and mutilated, and the fact that his father's house was situated only a short distance from the Mills Brothers' establishment, and, further, that the person who was injured in the explosion was easily tracked toward the Kennedy residence, has led Coroner Palmer, District Attorney Egleston, and Chief of Police Speer to make a rigid investigation.

Fragments of burned flesh, portions of dismembered fingers, and pieces of clothing have been found near the spot where the explosion occurred, and to-night there is a rumor to the effect that a warrant will be issued for Daniel C. Kennedy, whose whereabouts are unknown. The Kennedys are among the oldest families in Gloversville, prominent in business circles, and reputed to be wealthy. The connection between the death of John Kennedy and the explosion has caused a sensation in this city, where all the persons whose names are mentioned are widely known.

MACEDONIANS TERRORIZED.

Nearly All the Male Bulgarians in Djuma's Arrested.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 25.—The Times's representative at Sofia says a frontier correspondent sends word that Albanian troops continue to arrive in Djuma'a and that their presence is inspiring much terror.

The male population of the Bulgarian quarter has practically disappeared and the women are wearing mourning. The prisons are crowded, and the prisoners are being removed in batches to unknown destinations to make room for the newly arrested.

Fighting between peasants and Turkish troops is reported from the districts of Kitchevo and Nevrokop, where several villages are blockaded.

By The Associated Press.

SALONIKA, May 24.—The revolutionary band of nineteen men, headed by the Macedonian leader Svetkoff, against which the Turkish troops were fighting all day Thursday near the Bulgarian village of Mogil, six miles north of Monastir, was finally surrounded and destroyed. The fight was a prolonged one, and Svetkoff, twelve of his men, and six villagers were killed. The Turkish loss was trifling.

After the fighting, Bashi-Basouks pillaged and burned eighteen houses in Mogil.

Terror prevails in Monastir, and the Consuls propose to ask for foreign guards. Sixteen more battalions of Turkish troops are coming from Asia Minor to complete the occupation of the villages.

A MASSACRE BY TURKS?

LONDON, May 25.—The Sofia correspondent of The Morning Leader telegraphs that the Macedonian Committee reports that the Turks have burned the village of Banitsa, near Seres.

It is stated that only 48 of the 500 inhabitants escaped, and that many women and girls were assaulted and murdered and their bodies cast into the water.

AUTOMOBILIST HELD IN $100.

Scared a Horse in Hartford—Said to Have Jeered When Told Carriage Was Smashed.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24.—President Milton J. Budlong of the Electric Vehicle Company of this city has been held by Judge Bowers under $100 bonds to answer the charge of violating in Manchester yesterday the law regulating the speed of motor vehicles.

Mr. Budlong, with another man and two women, was speeding through Manchester in a steam touring car when a hitched horse became frightened and made a wreck of its carriage. Ralph Cone, Jr., borrowed a horse and pursued the automobile, which had not stopped. He found the party at the Bolton Fish and Game Preserve Club, six miles further on. He says he was told that they were not going to throw $25 to every little boy who came along and said his horse had been frightened.

Mr. Cone returned to Manchester, where, not knowing Mr. Budlong's name, he procured a blind warrant, with which Sheriff Hall put Mr. Budlong under arrest. The case was heard at once and Mr. Budlong was allowed to furnish a bond to appear in court Thursday morning. Mr. Budlong says he will put up a stiff fight. He denies that he was overspeeding.

AUTOMOBILISTS IN DANGER.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Florence Blythe, who inherited the $4,000,000 estate of her father after a sensational fifteen-year suit, narrowly escaped death to-day with her husband, Lawyer A. A. Moore, Jr., in an automobile accident near Oakland. The tire of a rear wheel blew up, and only the nerve and quickness of Mr. Moore prevented a repetition of the same disaster that brought sudden death to Charles L. Fair and his wife in France.

Moore took his wife and his sisters, the Misses Jacquelin and Margaret Moore, to try his new machine. On the San Leandro turnpike Moore let the machine out and was soon going thirty-five miles an hour. Suddenly the pneumatic tire of a rear wheel burst. Moore threw on the brakes, shut off steam, and cut off the gasoline. The machine began to swerve to the right, but he kept it in the road while the crippled wheel tore up the macadam.

Finally the automobile upset and threw out all but Moore and one sister, who were pinned under the machine as it lay bottom up in the road. The ladies were simply bruised, but Moore narrowly escaped death, as only the high seat backs prevented him from being crushed.

Decoration Day Trips
from Friday till Monday to Delaware Water Gap, Mt. Pocono, Lake Hopatcong, and other resorts on Lackawanna Railroad. One fare for round trip. Particulars at 429, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

SIX PERSONS KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE RACE

Shocking Accidents in Record-Breaking Paris-Madrid Contest.

Automobilists Marcel Renault and Barrowe Probably Dying—Continuance of Race on French Territory Forbidden.

PARIS, May 24.—Records were lowered to-day and then lowered again in the first stage of the Paris-Madrid automobile race, but this great result was achieved only at a cost of no less than six lives lost in a series of shocking accidents unparalleled in the history of the sport. Besides this, the lives of two automobilists—Marcel Renault, the well-known racer and maker of automobiles, who won the Paris-Vienna race last year, and Lorraine Barrows—hang in the balance with the chances of recovery against them. Automobilists Porter and Stead were thrown from their machines and badly hurt. Two chauffeurs are among the dead and another was badly injured.

Incomplete reports make it impossible at present writing to say how many others were injured.

In view of the terrifying results of the first day's contest, Premier Combes has forbidden the continuance of the race in French territory. The second stage was to have been run to-morrow over French territory from Bordeaux to the Spanish frontier.

It is reported that the Spanish Government also has acted, forbidding the continuance of the race on Spanish territory.

M. Gabriel is the automobilist who, escaping the death and disasters that befell less fortunate competitors, established a new automobile record. He traversed the first stage from Versailles to Bordeaux, a distance of 343 miles, in 5 hours and 7 minutes. Just an hour earlier Louis Renault had dashed at a furious pace into Bordeaux, having made a record run of 8 hours and 27 minutes. It is estimated that these automobiles traveled at the rate of sixty-two miles an hour on the road outside the cities. Louis Renault is said to have attained a speed at times of 88½ miles an hour.

MANY FATAL DISASTERS.

Word of the accidents began to arrive during the afternoon. A dispatch from Bordeaux announced that Lorraine Barrows had met with a shocking accident near Libourne, seventeen miles from Bordeaux, at 1:45 this afternoon. It appears that Mr. Barrows had tried to avoid a dog which was crossing the track, and his monster car—No. 5 in the race—struck a tree with terrific force. His chauffeur was killed outright. Mr. Barrows himself was picked up unconscious, but still breathing, and was taken to a hospital, where his condition was declared to be critical. His car was dashed to pieces.

Shortly afterward news came that Marcel Renault had been overturned in a deep ditch beside the road near Couhe, twenty-one miles from Poictiers, and that he was dangerously injured. The Automobile Club of Bordeaux received a dispatch at 4 o'clock saying Renault was unconscious and, it was feared, dying. Louis Renault, Marcel's brother, was deeply affected by the news, and at once started back to his brother's assistance. Orders were given to withdraw all the Renault cars, of which the Renault brothers are the makers, from the race.

BURNING CAR KILLS FOUR.

Dispatches arriving from points along the course add to the list of fatalities and accidents. The most terrible occurred near Bonneval, nineteen miles from Chartres, where machine No. 243, driven by M. Porter, was overturned at a railroad crossing and took fire. The chauffeur was caught underneath the automobile and burned to death, while two soldiers and a child were killed.

A chauffeur was badly injured by an accident to his motor car near Angouleme. A woman crossing the road in the neighborhood of Ablis was run over by one of the competing cars and killed.

Mr. Stead and his chauffeur, who were first reported to have been killed, are still alive. It seems that their automobile crashed into another car, with which Mr. Stead had been racing for several kilometers, wheel to wheel, and was completely overturned in a ditch, near Montbuyon. Mr. Stead was caught under the machine, while his chauffeur was hurled a distance of thirty feet and had his head and body badly cut.

Mr. Stead was conscious when he was picked up, but complained of suffering great pain. He was conveyed to the nearest farm.

An early report that one of the two brothers Farman had been injured is unconfirmed.

The name of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., disappeared from the reports along the route after Rambouillet, where he passed, twenty-eighth in order, at a quarter to 5 this morning, going in fine form. The omission of his name from the dispatches from Chartres, the next town on the road, caused some anxiety and brought forth a number of inquiries. It was learned later that he, Henri Fournier and Baron de Forest, withdrew from the race together before reaching Chartres. All of them suffered breakdowns, and, having lost three hours, they decided that it was useless to continue.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Baron de Forest returned to the Hotel Ritz at 11 o'clock this morning. They laughed and made light of their withdrawal.

Foxhall Keene, Tod Sloan, and W. J. Dannat, the American artist, did not appear at the starting line this morning when their turn was reached, and consequently did not take part in the race. C. Gray-Dinsmore was thus the only American left in the race.

EARLY MORNING START.

Versailles passed a night of wild excitement. It is estimated that 100,000 persons crowded into the little town to witness the start of the race. Soldiers with fixed bayonets lined the track for some distance from Versailles. A bomb was exploded at 3:35 A. M. as a signal to get ready, and immediately Charles Jarrott's car drew into place. Another bomb was fired at a quarter to 4 for the start, and then the enormous machine shot forward amid the shouts of the thousands of spectators. The other cars followed in quick succession.

Mme. de Gast, the sole female competitor in last year's Paris-Berlin race, was again the only woman to participate in the present contest. Her machine was decked with flowers and her departure was the signal for a great ovation. She made a splendid run, passing five of her competitors before reaching Chartres.

The crowd around Mr. Vanderbilt's machine prevented him from reaching the starting line in time, and he was further delayed by a controversy with the judges, finally starting two minutes late. The last departure was at a quarter to 7 this morning.

The reports along the route soon showed that Louis Renault was making a great race, and before Chartres he had overtaken and passed Charles Jarrott and M. Rene de Knyff, and gained a lead which he never after lost. Dispatches from Vendome, Tours, and Poictiers told of his passing through ahead, and Bordeaux sent the announcement of his arrival first, at 14 minutes 45 seconds, after 12 o'clock. He had beaten Henri Fournier's record of 8 hours 44 minutes.

Charles Jarrott finished second at 12:30, having covered the course in 8 hours 44 minutes. M. Gabriel arrived third, at 1:06, his time being 8 hours 7 minutes. The other contestants who made fast time were J. Salleron, 8 hours 40 minutes; Baron de Crawher, 8 hours 53 minutes; J. B. Warden, 8 hours 50 minutes, and M. Voight, 8 hours 55 minutes.

SPEED OF 88½ MILES AN HOUR.

It is said that Louis Renault's automobile attained at Bourdiniere, between Chartres and Bonneval, a maximum speed of 88½ miles per hour.

The times and positions of the winners of the first stage, deducting the time allowance for slowing down inside the cities, are as follows: Gabriel, 5 hours 13 minutes; Louis Renault, 5 hours 32 minutes; Salleron, 5 hours 46 minutes; Jarrott, 5 hours 51 minutes; Warden, 5 hours 56 minutes; Baron de Crawher, 6 hours 1 minute; Voight, 6 hours 2 minutes; Barras, 6 hours 12 minutes; Bougier, 6 hours 16 minutes, and Mouter 6 hours 17 minutes.

The result of the first stage of the race appears to be a draw between the merits of the light and heavy vehicles. Louis Renault drove a light machine, weighing 650 pounds and of 30 horse power, while Gabriel drove a heavy machine of 70 horse power, weighing 1,000 pounds.

Lorraine Barrows, the automobilist who was probably fatally injured in to-day's racing, is of German nationality.

Only 111 arrivals at Bordeaux are reported.

BORDEAUX, May 24.—The illuminations which were fixed for to-night in honor of the automobile race have been countermanded as a sign of mourning for the persons killed during the contest.

AUTHORITIES FEARED DISASTER.

10,000 Soldiers and Police Guarded the Course in French Territory—Conditions of the Race.

Predictions of accidents in the Paris-Madrid race have been made ever since the large number of entries—314—was announced. On account of these numerous entries it was necessary to start the racers at intervals of only one minute, and consequently all but the first few starters were compelled to start in and ride through a cloud of dust.

This fact, together with the high rate of speed of the enormously powerful machines of 60 to 100 horse power or more, caused even French racing authorities to fear trouble, and the cabled preliminary accounts of the arrangements for the race say that 6,000 soldiers and 4,000 police, a total of 10,000 men, were stationed along the roads between Paris and Bordeaux to keep the course clear.

The total length of the course of the race from Paris to Madrid is 712 miles, divided into three stages, as follows: First, Paris to Bordeaux, 343 miles; second, Bordeaux to Vittoria, 208 miles; third, Vittoria to Madrid, 261 miles. It was expected that Bordeaux would be reached by noon yesterday and a rest taken there to-day, Vittoria being reached at noon to-morrow, and Madrid Wednesday.

The competing vehicles were divided into four classes by weight, as follows: First class, vehicles weighing from 650 to 1,000 kilograms, (1,430 to 2,204 pounds;) second class, vehicles weighing from 400 to 650 kilograms, (880 to 1,430 pounds;) third class, vehicles weighing from 250 to 400 kilograms, (550 to 880 pounds;) fourth class, motor cycles.

Each car in the first two classes carried an observer belonging to the Automobile Club of France, or to the Royal Automobile Club of Spain, or other recognized club, who was to report any breach of the rules. This was a new regulation. Another new rule was that the cars at the end of each day's run were to be placed in a "parc," in which absolutely no repairing, oiling, or other attention to the vehicle or machinery would be permitted, save the injection of a little gasoline into the cylinders of gasoline cars or the putting out of the fires and emptying of the boilers of steam cars. Each morning the cars were to be started and taken straight away from the "parc," and any repairs or replenishments were to be made outside, and would count in the running time.

Very strict rules had been made for stopping at controls, as a good deal of friction arose in the Paris-Vienna race last year. A highly important new development was the placing not only by individual achievements but by teams. Makers were instructed to designate four of the vehicles entered by them, which would constitute a team. In each class awards were to be given in three groups: (1) Teams in which all four vehicles reach the finish; (2) three out of the four; (3) two out of the four, and (4) one out of the four. The results would have been significant, for great as is the credit of the actual winner, still better is a high average of regularity in running.

Another important feature was the prohibition of assistance being given to the cars by any persons save those who ride on them, and also of the posting of vehicles along the route with employes of the competing firms to give help in case of need. This has been a great abuse in former races. It obviously put enormous advantages in the power of wealthy firms who could afford to station men with spare parts and tools at short intervals along the route, and who could effect repairs with the briefest possible loss of time. It is said that Messrs. Panhard and Levassor spent $60,000 over the Paris-Vienna race last year.

TWO KILLED BY MOTOR CYCLE.

BRISTOL, England, May 24.—A serious motor-cycle accident occurred here yesterday.

The motor swerved into a crowd of spectators, of whom two were killed and many others seriously injured.

Newark Church Burns a Mortgage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—Services were held in the Church of the Redeemer at Broad and Hill Streets to-night, at which a mortgage for $55,000, which has been in existence for thirty years, was burned by Deacon Fairchild, the oldest member of the congregation. The exercises were of a jubilee character, and addresses were made by the Rev. Henry R. Rose, the pastor; the Rev. Dr. Crowe, ex-pastor of the church; the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church of New York, and the Rev. J. F. Thompson of the Jersey City Universalist Church.

Intercollegiate Regatta,
Lake Cayuga, May 30th. Half rates. Tickets good on Black Diamond Express, Lehigh Valley R. R.—Adv.

Day Line Outings.—8:40 A. M. Desbrosses St., 9 A. M. W. 22d St., 9:20 W. 129th St. See steamboat and excursion columns.—Adv.

DR. PARKHURST DEFENDS THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Denounces Grumblers and Back-Sliding Fusionists.

Shows Department by Department What Has Been Accomplished—Warning for the Campaign.

Hardly a seat in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church was vacant last night, for the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst had announced that his farewell sermon before his annual Summer vacation was to deal with what the present city administration had accomplished up to date and how the citizens of New York should plan to vote next November.

The time to think about the biennial political struggle of the coming Fall had arrived, said Dr. Parkhurst, and the people of New York ought not to leave all consideration of politics ahead of election time to the man who made his life work the weaving of political plots. To the 99 per cent. of citizens having no political ambition for themselves or anybody else, said Dr. Parkhurst, it made no difference who was chosen to office, provided the government were wise and economical. The individual candidate should not be considered in comparison with the social, material, educational, and moral welfare of the community. A point that should be regarded in this connection was the strength of Tammany, the history of which had shown that its entire body was knit together indissolubly by only one organizing principle. This principle the speaker described as "toodle," securing to the organization a practical immunity from the influences of disintegration.

He spoke of the difficult task before those anxious to see "our city held for another two years out of the hands of the thugs and bandits that are hungry to pocket the city's assets, out of the maw of the unfed harpies that are thirsty to debauch themselves in the city's blood." The fact that the municipality had escaped but recently from this grasp, he said, made it impossible to comprehend how the citizens should be listless in regard to the results of the next election.

"That we should be either so mentally forgetful or so morally besotted as to face it with any first tinge of indifference and 'don't care' is well-nigh inconceivable," he added.

And yet he had discovered that this was the popular attitude of mind in New York to-day. What he had heard every day of late had proved a general languid expectation that all the magnificent gains made since 1902 by Mayor Low's Government would be renounced, "the splendid beginnings abandoned, and the metropolis of America slumped back once more into the hands of the irredeemable mob that tyrannized us, bled us, and polluted us from 1898 until 1902."

CITIZENS WITH FOREBODINGS.

Three classes of citizens, he said, especially were giving expression to evil forebodings:

"The first is made up of those who find the present administration disappointing. Well, do you know of anything on earth that isn't disappointing? Are your great expectations ever realized? Is there one of you that is not disappointed in himself? If there is, may God pity him! Perhaps the administration had not been in every respect all that we hoped; probably it has not been, and it is a sorry condition of things when one's hopes are so low that their perfect fulfillment is possible.

"Perhaps in the course of the campaign of two years ago there was flamboyant encouragement given, impossible to be realized by any administration. Campaign promises that promise too much are sure to be a boomerang in the campaign following. One thing that we are all of us too prone to forget is that a municipal government ideally perfect is not a thing that can be established at short notice in the midst of an atmosphere infected as our atmosphere was with every species of iniquity registered in the roll call of depravity. To renounce reforms because a reform administration is not in every particular just according to my taste and judgment is as wicked as it is silly, and there is a good deal of that wicked stupidity in the air, and made all the more wicked and stupid by claims to sense and sanctity made by those who are guilty of it.

"Then there is another class of indifferents that are made such by their failure to win as large a personal dividend as they expected from the Administration that they self-sacrificingly helped to elect. There are elements of the fusion movement of two years ago that have come out and confessed frankly that their disgruntlement is due to their small share in the pickings and stealings. * * * This class contains those who are going to vote the Tammany ticket this year, or go fishing on election day, because, when a year and a half ago they laid themselves on the altar, there was more fire than they had supposed, and they got more blistering than apotheosis."

The third class of indifferents Dr. Parkhurst described as including nonchalant citizens believing in municipal honesty in the abstract and willing to vote for it under favorable auspices, but not so overwhelmingly devoted to it as to be unwilling to vote for something else more in line with their personal interests—something else that would "smooth over for them some of the rough places that in the ordinary processes of life and business they are obliged to travel."

Dr. Parkhurst said he had personal experience with a representative of the last class—a man "in every way a gentleman," and one whose entire character and temper made him a natural ally of intelligent and honest government in the city. This man, who would be ashamed to ally himself openly with "the pestilential rabble now clamoring at the gates of municipal possibility," admitted frankly that he could get along better with the "old gang." In his dealings with the city there were certain points of friction that could be "more inexpensively lubricated" under the régime not now in power.

"In a word," said the speaker, "there are certain municipal statutes he is forced to observe at present, but which under a go-as-you-please administration can be ignored for a small consideration. In terms simpler still, this means that he likes best a form of government that permits him to bribe officials. Not that he would believe in that awful system of bribery by which gamblers are able to do wicked business by the connivance of the police, but only in that virtuous system of bribery by which he himself is able more economically to do innocent business by the connivance of the police.

MISTAKE OF THE PUBLIC.

The public, said Dr. Parkhurst, had made the great mistake of failing to appreciate what the present administration had accomplished, while it appreciated very fully what it had not done. The shortcomings had been heralded abroad an hundredfold more than the longcomings.

First, he took up the Health Department and its work. The Commissioner had been fitted for his post by long training, whereas his predecessor was "nursed on partisan spoils." One hundred and fifty loafing supernumeraries, who consumed $100,000 of the city's money annually, had been thrown out. His further economy was shown in the prices paid for supplies.

"For instance," said the speaker, "the Tammany commission paid $6 a pound for

alum. The present commission pays 2 cents a pound. The odd $4.98 is not accounted for."

This was greeted by a ripple of laughter through the church. Dr. Parkhurst continued by saying that in 1902 the arrests made for improper dealing in milk numbered 729, whereas in 1899 they were only 188. And it was brought out recently that one specimen of milk imported into the city contained 30,000,000 bacteria in the sixteenth part of a cubic inch. Then, for violations of the Sanitary Code the present commission had collected more than three times as much as its predecessor, and it had condemned 2,500,000 more pounds of injurious food in 1902 than were condemned in 1900. In 1899 the number of vaccinations was 79,000; in 1902, 810,000. The latter year was marked by a greater prevalence of smallpox, and yet the number of deaths from that cause was 100 less than under the Tammany régime of the previous year.

"The spirit of the present Commissioner," said the speaker, "and of the administration he represents is shown by his wise and efficient dealings with tuberculosis, malaria, and in particular in the inspection of school buildings and the care of hospitals. The horror of the hospital for contagious diseases on North Brother Island, as it existed in 1901, can hardly be detailed before a polite audience. Rotten and vermin-infected bed clothing; pauper patients sleeping in dead men's clothes! And now, if you can stand it, one iron bathtub for thirty patients, and drinking water obtained from the faucet of this tub! I hope you can bear that. Under the present administration the entire institution has been overhauled and regenerated, $500,000 being voted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

Speaking of the Department of Charities, Dr. Parkhurst recalled that ex-Commissioner Keller's private secretary was guilty of big defalcations. The motto of the department, he remarked, seemed to have been "Charity begins at home." One of the appurtenances of the Tammany Commissioner, he said, was the Undertakers' Trust. Ordinary trusts made "living expenses," but this one made "dying expenses."

In advertising for supplies the custom was to favor the highest bidder, and a consequent loss on meat purchased in 1901 was $85,000. There was no record, said the speaker, "how much of that $85,000 went to the contractor." In those days the city's poor were construed by Tammany "as a providential conduit for conveying public moneys into its own treasury and its shareholders."

Poverty had ceased to be a crime since Tammany days, he continued, and the paupers no longer were fed with just enough food to keep them hungry. Yet Tammany had charged more to treat them like cattle than the present administration for keeping them like human beings.

Of the public schools Dr. Parkhurst recalled that bonds for them to the extent of $2,500,000 had been authorized under the present régime, or three times the amount appropriated by Tammany for the same purpose annually. Accommodations had been provided for 61,670 children, leaving not one unable to find room in school. The school plant of the city, worth $75,000,000, had come to be used more than one hour in eight, as it used to be, and an instance of the additional service to which it had been put was to be found in the establishment of twenty-six more vacation schools this year. The appointment of teachers had ceased to be by "pull."

In the Building Department, an institution so well adapted for the machinations of the dishonest, there had been a great change. Recently, said Dr. Parkhurst, the esteem in which the department had come to be held had been voiced by a prominent contractor, who said: "The only opposition to Commissioner Stewart comes, I guess, from those who persistently attempt to violate the Building Code."

MR. STEWART'S DISMISSAL.

"Numerous tributes of the same tenor," continued the speaker, "have come from authorized parties within a short time. The recent dismissal from office of this Commissioner has called forth general and urgent criticism. The President of the Borough of Manhattan has been so kind as to state to me in a personal interview the detailed grounds for such dismissal, and it would, in my judgment, exceedingly relieve the existing tension if he would state those grounds to the general public in the same fullness that he has to me."

Dr. Parkhurst said that criticism of the Street Cleaning Department was due to the public's bad memory.

"Now," he said, "we vilify the administration if we see a spot that is unclean, whereas before the Waring days we needed to thank God if we found a spot that was clean."

Of the Tenement House Commission he said:

"This department has been in operation but seventeen months, and came into existence with the present administration. There devolved upon it that responsibility for the care of tenement houses which had previously been divided between the Health, Building, Fire, and Police Departments. There are in the City of New York 82,000 tenement houses, with an occupancy of 2,300,000 people. It lies within the province of this department, therefore, very materially to determine the environment of a large percentage of our population, and in that way very materially to affect the tone of the individual and family life of that population.

"More than $20,000,000 worth of tenements, constructed according to the requirements of the new law, were built during the year 1902, and during the first three months of the present year plans were filed for the construction of over $10,000,000 worth of such tenements, without a single dark room, with fireproof stairs and stair inclosures, and with separate toilet conveniences for each apartment. More than 81 per cent. have baths. All these tenements are constructed strictly according to the requirements of the law, and cannot be occupied without a certificate from this department. The tremendous gain in this respect already made in the short space of a year and a half is illustrated by the fact that investigations made just prior to the establishment of the Tenement House Department showed that less than 30 per cent. of those in Manhattan were constructed according to law and none of those in Brooklyn."

Taking up finally the Police Department, and explaining that here he felt most at home, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"The real transformation of the force, and we might almost say its regeneration, commenced with the present year and the present Commissioner. But it was a regeneration by elimination. The great bulk of the higher police officials were irredeemable—irredeemable from Inspector down. If not by nature, by acquisition, they were exempt from convertible quality. Almost the only good officials were dead officials, and the new Commissioner of 1903 entered con amore into the work of official slaughter. The town is red with the blood that has been shed. Official literature has been enriched by the obituaries of four Inspectors and thirty-eight Captains. That is a record to be proud of.

"The rank and file of the force, as we have always said, is not yet so abased, so tied up in the bonds of iniquity, as not to be recoverable to rectitude and discipline if only rescued from the defilement of the 'old gang'; so that the Commissioner's work has been fundamental work, and no one can realize that half so well as those who, during the years past, have been keeping themselves informed upon the moral assets, or, rather, moral insolvency, of the Police Department. The last five months have been great months.

"However it may have been in other years," he said in conclusion, "this year a system of campaign that consists primarily in leaguing together the various political cliques and dividing up the offices pro rata will mean defeat. The only campaign this year will be one in which the entire population is thoroughly taught in the wise range of facts that are in the case and taught by men who enter into the work in as fine and wide and warm a spirit as that with which a Christian missionary enters into the service of the Gospel, taught by men to whom the preaching of an honest, faithful, and devoted government is the preaching of the Gospel, a fountain of blessing to man, a means of glory to God."

ROCKEFELLER TO GIVE $50,000.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Post will announce to-morrow that John D. Rockefeller will give $50,000 to the Washington Young Men's Christian Association. This announcement has been made by Mr. Rockefeller through H. B. F. Macfarland, President of the Board of District Commissioners. The gift is conditioned on the completion of a canvass for $300,000 for the association before Jan. 1, 1904. The amount contributed thus far is raised by the Rockefeller subscription to $210,000.

In submitting the pledge John D. Rockefeller, Jr., writes: "In making this pledge my father desires to make a record of the fact that he has favorably considered the request made because of the unique relationship which the Washington Young Men's Christian Association bears to the country at large, in that it is National in its scope and not, as is the case with Young Men's Christian Associations in all other cities, wholly local."

Rockefeller Offers to Increase a Gift.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 24.—John D. Rockefeller has offered to increase his donation to the student building fund of Indiana University from $30,000 to $50,000 on condition that a fund of $50,000 be raised from other sources before July 1. Subscriptions to the amount of $35,000 were obtained last year, and the Trustees, at their next meeting, will form plans to secure the required $15,000.

FOUR SUSPICIOUS FIRES.

Fire Marshal and Police Investigating Cellar Fires in Harlem.

Four cellar fires took place in Harlem yesterday afternoon and last night, in one of which thirteen horses were suffocated. Battalion Chief Short says the fires were of incendiary origin and the police and the Fire Marshal are investigating. The fires were at 234 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a stable, where the horses were suffocated; 2,322 Second Avenue, which, it was rumored, was set afire to get at money said to be owned by Henry Sax, a furniture man; 2,315 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, and Second Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story tenement.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Street fire was in a stable owned by Frank Beatty, whose address is not known. Henry Schwartz, a coal dealer, and Peter Carson, a milkman, owned most of the thirteen horses which were in the basement. Half a dozen wagons, owned by these two men and others, were on the ground floor. The stable was brick, and a story high.

The watchman, whose name is Herman, was not around during the fire, and could not be found. A citizen saw flames and smoke coming out of the stable, and he sent in an alarm. It is believed the horses were suffocated by the dense smoke from the hay in the cellar before the firemen got round. They were heard neighing and kicking by men in the neighborhood, who ran up, but though these men tried to rescue the horses they dared not go into the smoke-filled cellar. Even the firemen dared not attempt it. The animals were found dead in their stalls. All the wagons were burned. The loss of the horses and wagons was estimated at $2,000 and the loss to the building $500.

The firemen had hardly got back to quarters after the fire when, about 11:45 o'clock, an alarm came in for a fire in the cellar of the four-story tenement at 301 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. H. Sax has a furniture store on the ground floor, and lives with his wife and four children in the rear. Mrs. Mary Dunn, the landlady, went into the cellar and found a pile of rubbish afire. She tried to stamp it out, but failed, and then she ran screaming upstairs, alarming all the tenants. They ran out, excitedly, and managed to get to the street, breathless and frightened, but not hurt.

The firemen got the fire out before more than slight damage was done. Chief Short already began to suspect that something was wrong.

It was rumored that this fire had been started by thieves who wanted to get at money said to be owned and kept by Sax in his own apartments. It was said Sax has no faith in banks and kept all his money in his own rooms. He was asked about it, but he only shrugged his shoulders as if not wanting to commit himself. He refused to say anything about the rumor.

Almost at the same time another fire started in some rubbish in the cellar of 2,315 Second Avenue. The ground floor store is occupied by Henry Fasse & Son, undertakers. Sixteen families live upstairs. They became frightened, as many had been asleep, and they rushed out into the halls and down to the street with their children. All got out safely. The firemen quickly put out the blaze. The damage was very slight. The fire at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Second Avenue was soon put out, with slight excitement.

Chief Short said the fires, he believes, were the work of incendiaries. He thinks the old Harlem gang, which did work of this kind some time ago, may be flourishing again.

SHOT NEAR ARDSLEY CLUB.

Wounded Coachman's Condition Precarious—Girl Who Told of Unknown Assailant Detained—Dining Parties Excited.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 24.—Dining parties at the Ardsley Club, at Ardsley, were thrown into a state of excitement to-night by the shooting of John Hefferan, coachman for Max T. Sand of that place, not far from the clubhouse. The wounded man was taken to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital, where he was said to be in a precarious condition late in the evening.

A girl, whose name was withheld by the authorities pending their investigations, but who was said to be a servant employed in a house in Tarrytown, was taken to the Ardsley Club to be detained until to-morrow.

C. H. Hale, Superintendent of the Ardsley Club, was standing at the station this evening between 9 and 10 o'clock, when he heard a shot fired, up the road and not far from the clubhouse. A train was then just pulling into the station. While he stood wondering what had taken place, a girl came running out of the darkness from the direction of the shot and tried to board the train as it started to move away. Mr. Hale grabbed her and restrained her. He took her to the club, which he found all excitement. A party of men from there had already gone to the scene of the shooting.

The girl's story, as repeated by those who claim to have heard her tell it, is that she went from this place this evening to meet John Hefferan, who met her at the Ardsley Depot. They started toward Mr. Sand's place. It was their intention to visit the family of the gardener at the Sand place. When in front of the place of Gen. Schuyler, close to the clubhouse, they changed their minds and went and sat on a stone wall near the railroad tracks.

While they were seated there, the girl says, a stranger came up suddenly, and speaking to Hefferan, said:

"Throw up your hands!"

"What for?" asked Hefferan.

The reply was a shot, followed quickly by a second. One bullet took effect in Hefferan's breast and the other in his stomach. The girl goes on to say that she was frightened and ran to the station without knowing really what she did. She claims the man who shot Hefferan ran up the railroad track. Persons about the clubhouse substantiate most parts of the girl's story.

One man at the club, whose name was refused there, asserted that there was some sort of a struggle between the men before the shooting. In the party which hurried to the scene after the shots were fired was Dr. George F. Shrady, who attended the man and had him removed to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital.

REVOLT FROM A CHURCH.

A new Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church had its beginning yesterday at the residence of E. F. Soule at 575 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, as a result of trouble in the last two years between Ernest R. Eckley and the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Eckley is responsible for the new church and says he has at least thirty families of the old Tremont church in his congregation.

Presiding Elder C. W. Millard of the Poughkeepsie district organized the congregation last Wednesday on short notice. The Rev. J. W. Campbell, rector of the Tremont Church, received word at 5 o'clock that the organization would take place, and he immediately called his Elders together and protested. When they sought Mr. Eckley it was after 7 o'clock, and they were too late. It is said that the fight will be carried to a higher authority, and will be definitely settled without division.

Dissension arose about two years ago when Miss Ella Coombs was proposed for President of the Epworth League. Mr. Eckley said he "would as soon vote for a yellow dog as for a woman in that capacity," but despite his opposition Miss Coombs was elected. Mr. Eckley organized a Young Men's League, with a clubhouse away from the church. Women of the congregation got up a fair for the benefit of this club, and realized about $200, but the police were forced to close up the clubhouse one night and the money was withheld.

Mr. Eckley took this action as a personal insult. The Trustees of the church got together and decided to elect him as one of themselves as a peace offering. C. W. Coombs, father of Miss Ella Coombs, ran on an opposition ticket and was elected. That led to the revolt.

Episcopal Clergyman Deposed.

Bishop Potter announced officially Saturday that the Rev. George Sherman Richards of this diocese was deposed from the ministry of the Episcopal Church on April 24 in Grace Church and in the presence of the Rev. George H. Bottome, vicar of Grace Chapel, and the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, a curate of the parish. Mr. Richards officiated for a short time last year as curate in St. Michael's Church under the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters. No reason for the deposition of Mr. Richards is given in Bishop Potter's announcement excepting that it followed Mr. Richards's renunciation of the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

OCEAN LANES AND COASTWISE TRAVEL

Steamship Managers and Captains Think Fixed Routes Impossible.

Sailing Skippers, However, Say That Transatlantic Co-operation Might Be Imitated Profitably.

Vast fields of drift ice coming from the frozen north through Davis Strait drift so far south this year that Liverpool managers of transatlantic greyhounds believed it would be safer to go below the usual Maury routes or ocean lanes of travel. At a meeting in Liverpool last week, when this course was decided upon, notice of the fact was immediately sent to the Secretary of the transatlantic conference in New York. He in turn informed the steamship companies not represented at the conference, giving them the opportunity to rearrange their routes accordingly and to reduce the chances of a collision at sea to a minimum. This is merely an instance of the manner in which the transatlantic lines, through the medium of their local association, act together in a common interest.

It is argued by shipping men that if the coast line steamers would establish the same sort of co-operation, particularly as regards fixed lanes or routes of travel, it would add very materially to the safety of coastwise travel, and fatal collisions, such as the one this month between the Clyde Line steamer Saginaw and the Old Dominion liner Hamilton, might perhaps be avoided.

The managers of the coast line steamers are all frank to admit that fixed routes for outgoing and incoming steamers are desirable, but they all insist that it is almost an impossibility to establish them, or to follow them if they were established. Meanwhile the coastwise steamships run along the coast very much as many an automobile chauffeur runs down Fifth Avenue. He knows where he wants to go, and he tries to get there in the shortest time possible, dodging in and out of the vehicles.

The managers of the coast line steamers declare that they would have no trouble at all if it were not for the schooners and sailing craft. These skippers, having the right of way, beat their way up and down the Atlantic Coast according to the exigencies of wind and weather, with a sole regard to their own interests. All they care about is keeping close to a port in case of a squall. It is nothing to them if they chase the coast steamers fifteen or fifty miles to the eastward. In fact, steamship Captains declare the sailormen take a delight in doing it.

The steamship Captains, on the other hand, take good care to keep within sight of the long line of lighthouses and lightships that dot the Atlantic Coast. They never get more than ten or fifteen miles out to sea until they are abreast of Cape Henry. Then the Savannah, Florida, and Texas steamers veer off about fifty miles from shore and are able to run with about the same freedom as the transatlantic liners. Sailing craft below Hatteras are nothing like so numerous or so troublesome as they are further north. It is a strong point with the coastwise Captains that on the North Atlantic sailing vessels make it a point to keep as far away as possible from the ocean steamship lanes, while along the coast they cross and re-cross them as the shuttle crosses the loom.

It is waving a red flag to a bull to talk fixed lanes to the manager of a coast line steamship company. Some of them, approached last week, flatly refused to discuss the subject. Others said that fixed routes for incoming and outgoing steamers would be a fine thing, provided the sailing vessels were required to follow them as closely as the steamers; a proposition impossible on the face of it. One of the most experienced Captains on the Old Dominion Line took a map of the Atlantic Coast from New York Bay to Old Point Comfort and drew lines on it to show what the harbor would look like (leaving the line to Boston and the north out of the question) if fixed lanes for outgoing and incoming steamers were established. By the time he was through with it the map looked like the New York Central tracks above the Grand Central, as viewed from one of the cross-town bridges.

"All the coast line steamers sail on fixed courses going and coming," said the Captain, "but of course each line has its own course laid out with a view to its special requirements. The Captains on each line, from long experience, can calculate to a minute almost where they will meet vessels of their own and other lines coming in opposite directions; provided, of course, all the steamers leave their destinations on time. We have no records to make, as the Liverpool and German steamers have, but we don't like to loiter on the way. We make our trips as quickly as is compatible with safety. Considering the immense number of sailing vessels on the coast between here and Florida I think the coastwise Captains show a very good record indeed.

"It is all nonsense for the sailing masters to say that Captains of coastwise steamers are not as skilled as Captains on the transatlantic boats. In some points of navigation this may be true. We have no reason to take the sun, except as most of us do it from time to time to keep from getting rusty. But we all have to reach the same standard in our examinations. The coastwise trade is almost as important in point of value as the transatlantic trade. The clearances from New York of sailing craft are five, yes, ten, times as many as for foreign ports. This week there are twenty-three regular steamships in the coastwise service leaving New York for Southern ports. Sometimes there are four sailings a day. As many more ships, of course, are coming in the opposite direction. It would be absurd to think that the managers would trust so much property in the hands of incompetent sea Captains. Of course, they do not do so.

"Captains of the coast steamships require just as much nerve and careful judgment and just as thorough a knowledge of seamanship as transatlantic Captains do. They are called upon to judge more quickly in emergencies. Going across the Atlantic, you very seldom meet a steamship coming in the opposite direction, although an express steamer often overtakes and passes one going in the same direction. Steamers going in opposite directions are from 50 to 100 miles apart. In the coastwise service we are meeting steamships of our own and other lines all the time, to say nothing of the sailing craft. Our outgoing and incoming routes are only five or ten miles apart until you get past Cape Henry, when the southward-bound vessels begin to sheer off the coast. In my opinion, establishing fixed routes along the coast would be as impracticable as fixed routes, or lanes, as they are called, for the ferryboats crossing from New York to the Jersey shore."

A talk with two Captains of schooners in the coast trade gave a different view of the situation. These men declared that the coastwise steamships were run along their course without the slightest regard to the sailing vessels. The latter had the right of way, of course, but the conduct of the steamship Captains to them was like the tactics of the schoolboy bully to the little chap—"If you don't want me to pull your cap off, come and lick me." The sailing vessels simply had to keep out of the way or get run down.

"These coast steamers," said one Captain, "just lay out a bee-line course for their port and make for it. They skim along the coast with nothing but the shore lights to guide them. In a fog they scarcely know what to do. They hug the shore closer than ever, to the great danger of the sailing craft. If they see another steamer coming they get out of the way with whistle signals, just as ferryboats do in the harbor. If there is a mistake of signals trouble is bound to result.

"To talk about incoming and outgoing vessels keeping five or ten miles apart is nonsense. Most of them go so close you can throw a biscuit from one steamer to the other. I have seen some steamers sailing inside the lightships when they did not draw enough water to send them on the shoals. The Captains seem to be afraid to keep off shore.

"There is some talk of going to Congress for a law to make the Captains of sailing vessels pass the same examinations and have the same registration as the Captains of steamers. They want to put us out of business that way. Well, let us see them do it. Fixed lanes, with incoming and outgoing routes, are all right enough out across the Atlantic. The sailing vessels would have more room, and would look after their own safety in keeping clear of going steamers far enough apart, would work just as well in the coast trade as the fixed routes."

PRESIDENT'S QUIET SUNDAY.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 24.—Sunday was spent very quietly by President Roosevelt. In the morning he attended the Grand Army of the Republic memorial services at the Grand Opera House. The Rev. J. M. Wilson preached the sermon. There was a large gathering at the service, and all paid their respects to the President.

In the afternoon the President and some members of his party took a horseback ride out to Fort Lawton, where they spent a short time looking over the grounds. There was nothing official in his visit, and he greeted the soldiers, mingling with them informally for a few minutes.

The headquarters of the President in Seattle have been at the Hotel Washington. The National Guard has been on duty at the hotel during all the watches of the day and night. Large crowds of people have been in front of the hotel all day long waiting patiently to catch a glimpse of the President.

During the President's entire stay in Seattle the weather has been exceptionally fine and clear. The party will leave Seattle over the Northern Pacific on the return to the East early Monday morning. Stops will be made at various points in Washington during the day.

GRAND ARMY SERVICES.

Services in memory of the Nation's departed soldiers and sailors were held yesterday and detachments of men from the Grand Army posts and Spanish War Veterans' Associations visited the various cemeteries and decorated the graves of their fallen comrades with flags and flowers.

In the morning and afternoon special services were held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and at the different monuments to the Nation's heroes. The service in the morning was in the form of a memorial field military mass and was the first of its kind to be held since the close of the civil war. It was held on the parade ground adjoining the marine barracks. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father W. H. I. Reaney, chaplain of the receiving ship Columbia and State chaplain of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

The exercises were under the auspices of Gloucester Naval Command, Spanish War Veterans. Several thousand people were in attendance, the parade ground being crowded. Music was furnished by the Navy Yard band and a chorus of 100 voices from the Arion Singing Society. Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Commandant of the yard, and detachments of sailors and marines from the various warships in port were present.

ULTIMATUM TO BREMERTON.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, May 24.—Secretary of the Navy Moody yesterday informed the city officials of Bremerton that the saloons on Front Street in that town must be abolished or the Navy Department would reduce work at the Puget Sound Navy Yard to the minimum. Front Street faces the navy yard, and its saloons and gambling houses heretofore have been an open temptation to the sailors and workmen. The department took the matter up several months ago, with the city officials, and the saloon licenses were rescinded; later, however, a majority of the Council authorized their renewal. Secretary Moody did not mince words yesterday in declaring that a large amount of the repair work on war ships now ordered for the Puget Sound Navy Yard will be done elsewhere unless every saloon is moved from Front Street.

IOWA AND THE TARIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 24.—It is understood the Republicans in their State convention July 1 will present a platform that will be in full accord with the National Party with respect to the tariff. The fight against the "Iowa idea," so-called, has been carried on resolutely.

The first step was to get Gov. Cummins to go into a deal to effect a compromise on the platform. His unanimous renomination was already assured, and it was equally certain all the other State officials would be renominated. It was represented to Gov. Cummins that with his personal triumph so well assured he could afford to give something on the platform. He was called into a conference with Senator Allison and J. W. Blythe, and, as the story runs, the platform was agreed to between them. It is said that long before the convention the platform will be in shape for adoption. It is to be written by Senator Allison.

Says Son Threatened His Life.

Max Cohn, thirty-eight years old, a lawyer, of 1,800 Lexington Avenue, who at one time studied in the office of Justice Leventritt, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening to be examined as to his sanity. He was sent there at the instance of his father, a retired merchant, who said that his son attacked and threatened to kill him. Mr. Cohn last night said that Max had acted queerly at times, and was sent West once to take a trip for his health.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:05 A. M.—339 West Thirty-second Street; Mrs. Brady; damage, $75.
1:20 A. M.—430 Columbus Avenue; John B. Thorpe; damage, $3,000.
2:30 A. M.—5 and 7 Pelham Street; Isaac Rosenthal; damage trifling.
4:30 A. M.—60 Elizabeth Street; John Rothman; damage trifling.
6 A. M.—148 Ludlow Street; Isaac Rose; damage trifling.
9 A. M.—125 Ludlow Street; Harris Levitt; damage trifling.
10:10 A. M.—75 West Eighty-second Street; Joseph Sabre; damage trifling.
11 A. M.—181 East Eleventh Street; P. Kelly; damage, $50.
11:45 A. M.—25 Morningside Avenue; Wesley Warwick; damage trifling.
12:05 P. M.—57 Suffolk Street; Herman Bernstein; damage trifling.
12:15 P. M.—1,224 Second Avenue; August Wedderum; damage, $500.
12:40 P. M.—Seventy-fourth Street and Avenue A; owner unknown; damage trifling.
3 P. M.—251 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
4:15 P. M.—24 Rutgers Street; Asses Nemo & Co.; damage, $300.
4:20 P. M.—150 Orchard Street; Samuel Cohen; damage trifling.
5:15 P. M.—336 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.
5:15 P. M.—329 West Forty-fourth Street; Mr. Blockwell; damage, $10.
5:45 P. M.—Pier 38 North River; damage trifling.
7:45 P. M.—248 West Eighteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.
8:25 P. M.—490 Pearl Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.
9:50 P. M.—First Avenue and First Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
10:30 P. M.—234 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; P. Carson; damage, $2,500.
10:50 P. M.—737 Columbus Avenue; M. Schlessinger; damage, $25.
11:25 P. M.—263 Broadway; Child's restaurant; damage, $50.

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Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
I. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

Established 1856
W. H. HALL
FURRIER
A Lesson in Economy
An opportunity to have your Fur Garments remodeled and repaired at fully 25 per cent. less than charged by other houses is worthy of notice.
We repair and remodel anything in the line of furs. Now is the time to have the work done, as the reduction is made in order to give constant employment to our experienced fur workmen during the Summer months.
Send a postal or telephone and our wagon will call.
Estimates cheerfully furnished.
Telephone 2544-18th.
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Manufacturing Furrier,
346 Sixth Ave.
(Between 21st and 22d Sts.)

A SHILLING IN LONDON
PALL MALL
LONDON CIGARETTES
FOR THE CONNOISSEUR.
A QUARTER IN NEW YORK

H. O'Neill & Co.
For Monday, May 25, in their
Trimmed Hat Department
(Second Floor)
Trimmed Toques and Outing Hats at $3.48.
HATS, trimmed with Flowers, Foliage and Ribbons, at $5.00.
And a large number of DRESS HATS at $10.00 and $15.00.
All of which are about One-Half Original Prices.
For Monday, May 25,
Women's Silk Foulard and Linen Suits
Two of the most popular and desirable garments in the market for present wear—AND AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.
WOMEN'S WALKING SUITS OF LINEN, long skirted coats, flaring welt seam skirts ... $9.95
Regular price, $15.00.
WOMEN'S SUITS OF SILK FOULARD, made in the new pleated waist models, in showered dots on blue and black grounds ... $12.75
Regular price, $15.50.
ALSO
FINE LAWN WAISTS, trimmed with Swiss embroidery and fine tucks back, front and sleeve—an entirely new model ... $2.95
Value $4.50.
Continuation Sale of
Women's Muslin Underwear.
Those who took advantage of the great Sale last week to replenish their wardrobe were loud and enthusiastic in their praise of the splendid garments to be obtained at the prices we quoted. Many of these values are duplicated this morning—but no more time should be lost if you wish to secure your share of what is generally conceded to be the best Muslin Underwear in New York at their respective prices. The lots were large, but they cannot last much longer.
SPECIMEN VALUES
LADIES' CORSET COVERS, DRAWERS AND CHEMISES, all trimmed with everlasting lace and embroidery; large assortments to select from ... 23c
LADIES' GOWNS, DRAWERS, CORSET COVERS and CHEMISE, very prettily trimmed with lace, embroidery and insertings, all sizes, styles and lengths; special ... 49c
LADIES' PETTICOATS, CHEMISE, DRAWERS and CORSET COVERS. These pieces can be matched in sets desired; all the newest styles ... $1.19
LADIES' PETTICOATS, trimmed with Cluny, Maltese, Point De Paris, and Venise lace; also hand-finished Embroideries, with deep insertings, protecting flounce ... $1.89
LADIES' PAJAMAS for traveling use, and specially suitable for Steamer, Country or Mountain wear. Guaranteed fast colors, all sizes, 2 pieces, upward from ... $1.25
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

No. 9. Physiognomy of the Horse
Copyright, 1903, by Studebaker Bros. Co. of New York.
What His Face Tells
Character is the supreme expression here. Spirit without fire is written in the general contour. Intelligence is pictured in every feature. The erect, fine ears are symbols of alertness. The well-formed mouth and nostrils speak of endurance. The aristocratic lips of noble lineage. The ensemble assures the willingness, speed and smartness essential to the light harness horse that we immediately associate with the stylish
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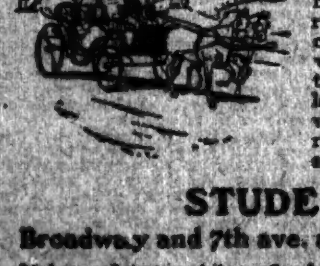
A luxurious and dainty vehicle, combining the grace of the Victoria and the roominess of the Phaeton. Luxury in the deep seats and the ample space for entrances. The various sizes, for one horse or a pair, with or without rumble and with the detachable canopy, now ready for delivery, will command even more attention than these delightful carriages did last summer, when they were the vogue of the season. Correct Carriage Harness in our new harness store; robes and all stable fixtures.
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Broadway and 7th ave. at 48th street, New York.
Makers of Automobiles. Send for a free copy of "Equipage," the authoritative journal of horse and vehicle.

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To the Teachers of the Public Schools of Greater New York, We extend a cordial invitation to visit our Chinese Tea Room and sample a cup of Iced Tea.
Over 40 Different kinds to select from.
A delightful retreat.
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Broadway & 18th St.

Low Rates West
JULY 1 to 10
One fare for the round trip Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, via the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Railway. Choice of routes. Unusual opportunity to visit the Pacific coast at little expense. $25, Chicago to Colorado and return, July 1 to 10. Complete information on request.
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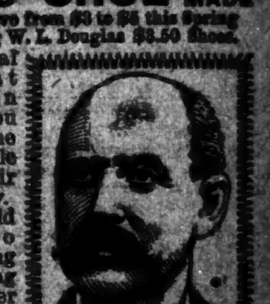
381 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE
You can Save from $3 to $5 this Spring by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you $5 to $6. The immense sale proves their superiority. You should have two pairs during the spring and summer months, a pair of high cuts and a pair of oxfords. Don't pay $10 to $12 for these two pairs when you can get as much style, comfort, and service in two pairs of W. L. Douglas shoes for $7.
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
Made of the best imported and American leathers, including Patent Corona Kid & Patent Corona Colt.
Boys all wear W. L. Douglas shoes. Price, $2.00 and $1.75.
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.
CAUTION! Name and price stamped on bottom.
Shoes by mail ... Catalog of Spring Styles free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
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PLATT TALKS POLITICS

Thinks Independent Democrat Could Be Elected Mayor.

Also That Both Hanna and Parker Favor President Roosevelt's Renomination—Parker and Cleveland.

Apropos of the sermon preached yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst on the city administration, Senator Platt last night discussed the political outlook. Dr. Parkhurst, while praising the administration's record, did not name Mayor Low as the logical standard bearer of the Fusion forces again, and Senator Platt was asked what he thought of this.

"How could he?" was the questioning answer. The Senator practically intimated that a pro-Low declaration by Dr. Parkhurst would not have been in the best taste. "One cannot tell what will happen between now and the time of the convention," he said. Asked if he had any prejudice regarding Mayor Low, he said:

"An independent Democrat may be stronger to-day and draw more votes. Then again, he may not. However, two years ago I thought otherwise." The Senator admitted that Mayor Low might be stronger later in the year than he appeared now. He would not declare himself for or against any man, but at this stage the Senator believes "some independent Democrat" stands the best chance for the nomination.

Dwelling upon Senator Hanna's objection to the introduction of a resolution in the Ohio State Convention indorsing President Roosevelt for 1904, Senator Platt said that it should be remembered that Senator Hanna, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was one individual, so to speak, and Marcus A. Hanna as United States Senator was another personage.

"The places are totally different," said the Senator. "As Chairman of the Republican National Committee he is not supposed to anticipate or connive at anticipation of the action of a National convention. As a matter of fact, I believe Senator Hanna really favors the renomination of President Roosevelt. I believe the Ohio Senator when he declares that he is not a candidate himself. It seems to me as though he and Senator Foraker were each in favor of the President's renomination, and that they were vying with each other to be regarded by the President as his staunchest supporter—in fact, to get into the most desirable seat in the Roosevelt handwagon first. I certainly believe that President Roosevelt will be renominated."

"How about the talk that Roosevelt can win without New York?"

"Well, I think that could be done. Yes, I believe the President could be re-elected without New York's electoral vote, but in my opinion it won't come to that. The one weak spot for Roosevelt in this State is Wall Street. Of course, some of his anti-trust ideas are not relished one bit by some of the magnates there, yet I think the influence of these could be offset by just as many others in the Street who would be in favor of President Roosevelt's election. I would not be surprised if a great many Bryan Democrats were to support the President if a Democrat like Cleveland should be named. They would prefer a Republican like Roosevelt to a Democrat as intensely anti-Bryan as Mr. Cleveland."

"I don't know about Cleveland's nomination," answered Senator Platt, when asked as to the chances of the ex-President. "I think Judge Parker would be a stronger man, but if he should be elected it would mean Hill President."

What Hill's Presidency by proxy would mean, the Senator didn't discuss.

"Nothing has been settled as to that," said he, when asked if the filling of the vacant Chairmanship of the Republican General Committee of the County of New York had been decided upon. "We have been unable to induce George R. Sheldon to take it, and Job Hedges has also refused it."

On Friday night Mr. Sheldon is to give a dinner to about forty of his friends, and among others, Senator Platt and Gov. Odell will be present. The Senator expressed no hope that at this dinner Mr. Sheldon might be induced to withdraw his objections, though he didn't say an effort to that end would not be made. The dinner will be at the Union League Club.

FILIPINOS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Colony of 1,000 Persons Will Represent Every Phase of Native Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—One of the exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition will be a Philippine colony, which will consist of upward of 1,000 persons, showing every character of the life which exists in the islands, including native manufactures, mechanical and agricultural pursuits.

The colony will be reproduced as it exists on the native soil, and to make it especially realistic, homes of the peasantry will be transported from the Philippines to the fair grounds and re-erected for habitation by the natives throughout the six months' duration of the exposition.

TO REDEEM THE YAZOO DELTA.

Official Hopes to Gain 184,000 Acres in Mississippi for Cotton Production.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—With "King Cotton" soaring above 10 cents, attention has been forcibly directed to the possibilities of extending the cultivation of this staple crop, the demand for which fully keeps pace with the increasing supply. It is not generally known that Mississippi, whose prosperity is so dependent on the cotton crop, has within its borders nearly 200,000 acres of virgin land which, it is predicted, will equal if not exceed in cotton-producing possibilities the richest of the far-famed "delta" lands of that State.

The Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture has taken up this subject, and Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau, hopes that some day this area, now waste land, will be redeemed and hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton produced upon its fertile acres yearly. The land lies in the "delta" referred to, which is in reality an area lying between the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers, extending from Memphis on the north to Vicksburg at the south, and forming about half of the "Yazoo area."

In speaking of the productiveness of this area, Mississippians are inclined to refer with pride—as John Sharp Williams on the floor of the House of Representatives did recently—to the fact that the Yazoo delta lands produce two bales of cotton to the acre. But they fail to mention the corollary that the land which produces two bales of cotton to the acre comprises but 17 per cent. of the delta area, and that one and a third to one and two-thirds bales is considered an excellent yield, except where improved methods of cultivation are employed. It is here in the heart of the "delta" that there are 184,880 acres of land which the plow has never touched, waiting for capital to drain and transform it into what Mr. Whitney believes will equal the finest cotton land in the world.

In treating of this subject yesterday Mr. Whitney said that the investigations conducted by the Bureau of Soils led him to the belief that in many instances the inhabitants of the delta region were not securing the benefits from their lands which they should, and that if sufficient capital could be enlisted to drain the swamp region in the delta the enterprise would be highly profitable.

"What is known as the 'Sharkey clay region,'" he said, "covers about 68 per cent. of the delta, or 44 per cent. of the Yazoo area. Like the Nile Valley, it is subject to annual overflow, and the soil is formed from the richest sediments deposited by the waters. Unfortunately, the floods do not subside until about the 1st of June, when it is too late for cotton planting, and the land is practically abandoned to a vigorous growth of hardwood timber. The question of surplus precipitation may be solved, as in the Louisiana cane fields, by the construction of deep, broad ditches with smaller, more frequent laterals, which would facilitate the natural drainage. Even in case this alone were insufficient, valuable crops, like cotton, cane, or rice, could be further guarded by pumping systems such as are employed in Holland. General inundation can only be guarded against by a general system of levees, developed along the minor streams in the manner of those which shut out the main flood waters of the Mississippi River or the tide waters along the New Jersey coast. Either State or National aid, or at least the use of large private means, is necessary to secure such a dyke system. The Sharkey clay district, which may thus be redeemed, is four times the extent of the Yazoo clay region."

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIPS.

Will Make Three Short Ones on His Return from the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President is scheduled to make three more trips soon after his return from the West. He has accepted an invitation to attend the wedding of Joseph Medill McCormick and Miss Hanna, daughter of the Ohio Senator, which will take place in Cleveland June 10.

On June 15 the President has another engagement which will take him to Baltimore to attend the festival of the Sangerfest, and the following day he will go to Charlottesville, to be present at the Commencement exercises of the University of Virginia. These trips will take the President from Washington for several days between June 6 and 17. The expectation is that before the close of June the President will be located for the Summer at Oyster Bay.

AMERICAN APPLES BARRED.

New German Tariff Excludes Them—The Trade Was Profitable and Growing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The new tariff law of Germany, which will go into effect as soon as certain treaties have been made which must be negotiated in order to avoid complications that would arise under the new law, provides that between Sept. 1 and Feb. 1 no apples shall be shipped into Germany in packages, boxes, or barrels, or in any form except in bulk. This bars the crops of the United States and Australia. This country had begun to ship apples abroad profitably, and there was every expectation that the trade would develop this year and next to large proportions. If the new German tariff law should suddenly be put in force this Summer American apples would have to go elsewhere.

Germany is a good market, as her own supply is always scant, and England is being supplied in great part from her colonies. The Germans expect by the new law to let in apples from France, Holland, Denmark, and other near-by countries from which they can be shipped in bulk. The hard Winter sorts can be shoveled into schooners, canalboats, and barges, and even into the hold of a steamship and taken into Germany in a condition fit to go on the market, with some care in sorting.

Mr. Taylor of the Division of Pomology, who has for several years had charge of the problems connected with sending fresh fruits abroad and has the facts and conditions of the world's fruit supply and market at his fingers' ends, has had the question of meeting the German law under consideration for several months. He believes American apple men should not abandon the idea of shipping to the German market just yet. It is barely possible that apples can be dumped into cold storage compartments on a transatlantic steamer and shoveled out on the other side as handily as the Dutch and the French can perform the same operations in canal barges or sailing vessels. At any rate, the experiment will be tried. The idea of shipping in packages to be put in bulk form on the other side and sent into Germany has been considered. The difficulty of arranging invoices so as to fit this process seems likely to prevent its use. Actual shipment in bulk seems to be the only course that will work.

FLORIDA'S ORANGE CROP.

Will Exceed Last Year's by About a Million Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Advices from Florida are to the effect that the results of the big freeze of a few years ago, in which a very large proportion of the orange trees of the State were killed, are rapidly passing away, and that Florida will shortly be prepared to furnish even a greater number of oranges than before the disaster. It is said this year's crop will be worth about $2,700,000, and will exceed the crop of last year by about 1,000,000 boxes.

It is confidently expected that the labor and attention devoted to the planting and cultivation of trees will result in an increase of 2,000,000 boxes within two years. The reports are also favorable to the growth of pineapples, many square miles of new territory having been placed under cultivation. The shipments of pineapples this season have reached 2,000,000 boxes, which are valued at $3 per box.

SUCCEEDS MILTON E. AILES.

Charles Hallam Keep of Buffalo Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The appointment of Charles Hallam Keep as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Milton E. Ailes, who recently resigned to accept the Vice Presidency of the Riggs National Bank, was announced to-day at the Treasury Department. Mr. Keep is a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and was graduated from Harvard University in the collegiate and law courses. He is forty years old. Since graduation from Harvard Mr. Keep has been a practicing lawyer in the City of Buffalo, his specialty being investment and financial business.

It is understood that the appointment of Mr. Keep is satisfactory to both Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, and that he has been indorsed strongly by Congressman Alexander, of whose district he is a resident. When Secretary Shaw was with the President in Iowa, several weeks ago, the latter signed a blank commission, thus putting the matter of the selection of an Assistant Secretary in the hands of the Secretary. However, when Mr. Shaw reached the decision that Mr. Keep was his choice for the place, he telegraphed the President to that effect, and has received an answer approving his selection.

Mr. Keep is expected to reach Washington, take the oath, and assume the duties of his offices Wednesday next. As there is to be no new assignment of duties for Assistant Secretaries, Mr. Keep will have charge of the same business of the department as his predecessor, Mr. Ailes.

BANK CLERK SHOOTS HIMSELF.

General Bookkeeper of the Bank of Buffalo Attempts Suicide—Short $519.59.

BUFFALO, May 24.—Grant Blodgett, general bookkeeper of the Bank of Buffalo, shot himself in the head in the basement of the building to-day. The bullet entered just back of the left eye and severed both optic nerves. Even if he does recover, he will be blind.

Blodgett told Elliott C. MacDougal, President of the bank, who was summoned after the discovery of the shooting, that he was short $519.59. Whether he was short that amount with respect to the bank or to some other interest, Mr. MacDougal was unable to tell to-night. An examination of the books will be made in the morning.

Blodgett has not handled large amounts of the bank's cash. He has worked for the bank sixteen years. He is married and has a son.

In Memory of the Communards.

PARIS, May 24.—The annual pilgrimage of Socialists and revolutionaries to the wall in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise against which the Communards were executed in 1871 took place this afternoon and passed off without any disturbance. Three thousand persons marched in the procession to the cemetery. Some shouts of "Long live anarchy!" were raised, and the "Carmagnole" was sung in spite of police orders forbidding it. The survivors of the Commune were much applauded as they marched past the fatal wall. There were no other noteworthy incidents.

The Gray-Downey Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The marriage of Miss Edyth Louise Downey, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Stewart Downey, 550 Jackson Boulevard, to Herbert Little Gray of New York will take place Wednesday evening, June 10.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

Chinese Resident May Induce the Tibetans to Allow a British Official to Enter the Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 25.—The Peking Gazette, says The Times's correspondent in the Chinese capital, publishes a memorial to the throne from the Imperial Resident in Tibet, stating that following the receipt of urgent news from the frontier he summoned the State Councillors and explained that Great Britain intended to send troops to Tibet owing to the Councillors' opposition last year to a British official entering the country to make friendly arrangements for the regulation of various boundary and commercial questions.

The correspondent says the fact is that the settlement of some trade questions with the Indian Government was contemplated by the dispatch of a Commissioner on a friendly mission. The Chinese Resident's distorted account shows that he is apparently endeavoring to induce the Tibetans to be reasonable and accept arrangements for negotiations. These have been delayed for years owing to the inveterate obstinacy, ignorance, and arrogance of the Tibetan hierarchy, really fostered and secretly encouraged by the Chinese Government itself.

RUSSIAN DEMAND ON KOREA.

Privileges of Acquiring Land and Building Insisted On—200 More Russians at Yongam-Pho.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 25.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the details of the Russian representative's reply to the Korean Government show that he claimed on behalf of the employes of the lumber concessionaires the same privileges of acquiring residential land and building as are enjoyed by the mining and railway concessionaires of other nations.

Thus, says the correspondent, Russia is likely to obtain a permanent footing in Yongam-Pho, where 200 more Russians have arrived.

By The Associated Press.

YOKOHAMA, May 24.—All reports received here agree as to the presence of 200 Russian troops at Yongam-Pho, on the Korean side of the Yalu River, against the occupation of which point by the Russians the Korean Government energetically protested.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH CHINA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 25.—A telegram from a missionary in Yun-nan-Foo, quoted by the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, states that the disturbances in Lin-nan-Foo are local, and originated with the miners. Troops have been dispatched from Yun-nan-Foo to the scene of the rioting, four days' journey.

THE REVOLT IN CROATIA.

Emperor Francis Joseph Said to Have Increased the Unpopular Banus's Powers.

VIENNA, May 24.—In an audience given to the Banus of Croatia, Count Hedervary, to-day, Emperor Francis Joseph expressed his approval of the measure, taken to preserve order, and, it is reported, gave the Banus extended power to deal with the situation. The Banus left to-day for Budapest to consult with the Hungarian Premier.

It is reported that there were further fatal conflicts in Croatia yesterday.

A pathetic incident occurred in a disturbance at Podsused, a station near Agram. On the arrival of the gendarmes all the rioters fled except one, who, being challenged, answered: "I am a Croat!" Then, tearing his shirt open, he exclaimed, "Shoot, cowards, if you dare!" Immediately a shot rang out and the Croat fell dead.

Large meetings of protest against the system of Government in Croatia, at which the Banus was denounced, have been held at Leibach, Spalato, Ragusa, and elsewhere.

KING EDWARD NOT ILL.

Lord Knollys Denies the Report That His Majesty Is in Bad Health.

LONDON, May 24.—Lord Knollys, King Edward's private secretary, has authorized The Associated Press to state that there is absolutely no foundation for the report published in America that the King is in ill-health.

From many other sources closely associated with the court, it is learned that the King continues in the same good health which has enabled him recently to fulfill more public duties than he had ever before undertaken. He was present at the opera last night, attended church this morning, and received several persons in audience this afternoon.

The King continually supplements his official routine with theatres and similar entertainments that would scarcely be sought after by any one not feeling in excellent health and spirits.

The rumors that another operation might be necessary, and that his Majesty was subject to fainting fits, &c., have been circulated for some weeks through entirely unreliable sources.

COLOMBIA'S CABINET CRISIS.

Its Effect Upon the Isthmian Canal Question Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Whether the Ministerial crisis in Colombia reported by United States Minister Beaupre will have an important bearing on the ratification of the isthmian canal treaty is not known here. Fernandez, the Minister of Government, (more specifically known locally as the Minister of the Interior,) who resigned, was virtually the Premier. The office filled by him corresponds in many respects to that of Secretary of State of the United States. Statements have been made to the effect that he was opposed to the official declaration of peace in Colombia, holding that it was still under martial law. If Colombia were under martial law her President could exercise the dictatorial powers vested in him by the Constitution, and, if he chose, ratify the canal treaty by his own act without submitting it to the consideration of Congress, whose position on the subject is still doubtful. The opinion here, however, is that President Marroquin would not consent to any such arrangement. Fernandez was said to be an advocate of the ratification of the canal treaty.

Gen. Pinto, the newly appointed Minister of Government (or Interior,) is, as stated in Minister Beaupre's dispatch, the Governor of the Province of Cauca, which province borders on the Pacific Ocean, and more than any other portion of Colombia would profit materially by the construction of the waterway. He is said to favor the construction of the canal.

Such unofficial and incomplete information as reaches Washington shows continued opposition on the part of many influential Colombians to the canal treaty, but it is not known whether this will be sufficient to defeat ratification.

Prince Henry in Madrid.

MADRID, May 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived here this evening on a visit to the Spanish Court. He was received at the railway station by King Alfonso and the Ministers. The Prince's visit is made at the Kaiser's wish, in order to present his Majesty's compliments to King Alfonso. Prince Henry will occupy a suite of rooms in the palace, and Admiral de la Camara is to attend him during his stay here.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Improved Western Train Service

DAILY, BEGINNING SUNDAY, MAY 24.

NEW YORK	Fast Mail.	St. Louis Limited.	The Penna. Limited.	Chi. & St. L. Express.	Chicago Limited.	St. Louis Express.	Western Express.
West 23d St....Lv.	7:55 a. m.	9:55 a. m.	10:25 a. m.	1:55 p. m.	4:55 p. m.	5:55 p. m.	5:55 p. m.
Des. & Cort. Sts. Lv.	8:00 "	10:00 "	10:30 "	2:00 "	5:00 "	6.00 "	6.00 "
CHICAGO.....Ar.	7:35 "	.....	8:25 "	5:00 "	4:00 "	.....	8.45 "
ST. LOUIS.....Ar.	.....	1:20 p. m.	.....	7:00 "	.....	9.40 "	.....

Through Parlor, Smoking, Dining, and Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping and Observation Cars on the Three Limiteds.

Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on other trains.

SIMILAR SERVICE IN THE REVERSE DIRECTION.

CONSULT NEW TIME-TABLES.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

Refreshes Invigorates

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE

Here is a true thirst quencher. The fruity, tart flavor of Welchs Grape Juice is most refreshing; it satisfies. No reaction follows. Get Welchs—it's pure.

Sold by druggists and grocers. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

VIAU'S ABDOMINAL CORSET.

Especially adapted to stout figures. Reduces the abdomen and gives the desired straight front effect. The lower part of corset is soft, with lace at each side. Made in any length as ordered. We also make corsets for the deformed, which, by means of a patent spring, overcome any deficiency and give a graceful appearance. Perfect fit guaranteed. Send for circular, showing all styles of corsets.

PROF. VIAU

Fitting Parlors. 60 W. 23d St., N. Y. Take elevator.

Simpson Crawford Co. Sixth Ave 19th to 20th Sts.

RECITAL HALL, SIXTH FLOOR.

This Week, 2 to 4 P. M.

Recital by MISS LEAH BARBE, Coloratura Soprano; Assisted by W. L. WINCKLER, Violinist; Mr. ANDERSON, 'Cellist; MISS CHARLOTTE ERSON, Pianist.

THE STORE IN WHITE.

With the month of June comes Roses, weddings galore and the commencement exercises that bring a flutter to the heart of the Sweet Girl Graduate.

In honor of this glorious trinity we're planned an exhibition of white.

The windows are all beautifully trimmed with merchandise of immaculateness. The sweetest dresses for both maid and matron, the most charming millinery creations, the loveliest conceits in waists, lace robes and neckwear, white ribbons, white hosiery and slippers, white parasols, white yard goods—everything of white, as refreshing and pure as the new fallen snow. Merchandise that's as perfect as skill and genius can possibly make it—the most charming assemblage of white goods ever woven by flying loom or evolved by expert fingers.

June Sale of UNDERMUSLINS

Ahead of the Calendar.

Second Floor.

Why wait until June, when summer is verily upon us and demands for Undermuslins grow greater daily?

Business policy says launch the sale at the most propitious time, even though the calendar be antedated a week.

And so our June Sale of Undermuslins, greater, grander, broader in scope and economies, will be launched to-day. Regarding the character of the goods it is superfluous to say one word, for the general public know the high standard of the Simpson Crawford Co. Undermuslins.

Of two things you may be certain—where improvement and betterment, were possible they were taken advantage of and were incorporated, and every effort of this great organization was exerted toward the effecting of the utmost economy.

Drawers, 29c. Women's Cambric Drawers and Corset Covers, well made, full size.

Drawers, 69c. A special assortment of Women's Drawers and Corset Covers, made of fine soft cambric, lace trimmed and hemstitch work.

Corset Covers, 39c. Women's Corset Covers, made of good cambric, round neck, lace trimmed; French shape.

Corset Covers, 50c. Women's Corset Covers, made of nainsook and cambric, cut low neck, beautifully made and trimmed with lace and insertions.

Gowns, 69c. Women's Nainsook Gowns with round chemise yoke, hemstitched lawn ruffle, beaded with ribbon and kimono tucked sleeves.

Gowns, 98c. Women's Night Gowns, one dozen excellent styles to choose from. Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook in very full sizes, in high and low neck, long and short sleeves, lace and embroidery trimmed.

Gowns, $1.25. Women's Chemise Summer Night Gowns, made of fine nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmed.

Petticoats, $1.50. Lace trimmed Petticoats, made of fine cambric and deep ruffle; regular value $2.00.

Petticoats, 98c. Embroidery trimmed Petticoats, made with deep hemstitched lawn ruffle; regular value $1.25.

Underskirts, 35c. Women's Underskirts, made of soft muslin trimmed with deep hemstitched cambric ruffle.

Underskirts, 50c. Women's Underskirts, made with deep hemstitched lawn ruffle, others with embroidery ruffle.

Night Gowns, 58c. Women's nainsook and muslin Night Gowns, Empire and round chemise styles, tucks and trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

Petticoats, 68c. Seersucker Wash Petticoats, in good light colors, made with umbrella shape ruffle, fast colors.

Petticoats, 29c. Children's and misses' Petticoats, made of muslin and trimmed with cambric ruffle, hemstitched hem.

Petticoats, 50c. Children's and misses' Petticoats, made of cambric and deep umbrella shape lawn ruffle with narrow tucks.

Petticoats, $2.50. A grand assortment of lace trimmed Petticoats made with deep unlined shaped flounce. Regular value $3.50.

Gowns, 69c. Children's and misses' Cambric Gowns, in round and square neck styles, lace trimmed, regular value $1.00.

Guimpes, 50c. Children's Lawn Guimpes, made with tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery insertion.

Dresses, 98c. Little Boys' White Lawn Dresses, trimmed with closed Chambray cuffs and collars; regular value $1.25.

Dresses, 95c. Children's White Cambric and Nainsook Dresses, trimmed with neat insertions and laces. Mostly small sizes, at half regular prices.

Silk Skirts, $6.95. Silk Petticoats, made of heavy taffeta that will give satisfaction to the wearer. Colors are light and dark and trimmed with graduated accordion plaited ruffle and rose quilting. Value $8.50.

Extraordinary Sale of

LADIES' UNTRIMMED HATS.

First Floor.

In White Chip and Basket Braids, Turbans, medium and large shapes. Not a hat in the collection worth less than 75c., and the majority worth $1.50 each,

39c. and 65c. Each.

50 cartons White Muslin Crush Roses, very fine quality (3 in a bunch); actual value 55c.,

At 27c. Bunch.

500 piece 6½-inch exquisite high lustre Taffeta Ribbon; value 37c. yard,

At 29c. Yard.

Big Sale of All Wool Ivory White

CREPE ALBATROSS,

45c. Yard. First Floor.

They are our regular 65c. quality, though these are a special purchase and represent about twenty-five hundred yards. If you know market conditions you understand how desirable and scarce this fabric is. It is especially in demand for graduation gowns, but is equally useful for street and evening dresses and waists. Ready this morning.

Superb assortment of cream and white Mohair, Voile, Crepe de Paris, Eolienne, Poplin, Lansdowne, Cords, Etamines, Cheviots and Cloths at prices that attract.

Exhibit and Sale of

White Silks

First Floor.

An extraordinary sale for this week, in which every desirable weave is represented. White Silks to-day are at the pinnacle of fashion for dress and waist purposes—everything is white, therefore this offering should prove of unusual interest. Every item represents a special purchase—the values are extraordinary.

55c. yard For 10,000 yards of White Taffeta, 19 inches wide, our regular goods, heretofore 75c.

68c. yard For 3,000 yards of White Liberty Satin, 23 inches wide, superior quality, heretofore $1.00.

75c. yard For 3,500 yards all White Ground Printed Liberty Satins, Broche and Hemstitched effects, best quality, real value $1.25.

65c. yard For 1,500 yards Hemstitched Taffeta, very desirable for waists.

Phenomenal Values in

Women's Shirt Waists

MUCH LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

Second Floor.

We were successful in purchasing from a maker whose exclusive style waists are the admiration of the trade all he had of four distinct patterns at practically our own price. They go on sale this morning at prices both tempting and interesting.

At 85c. Women's white Waists of dimity, with silk and lace effect stripes, full front, French back, full puff sleeves; first-class workmanship; $1.50 value.

At $1.95. Women's white Waists of silk stripe summer weight madras, front has twenty fine tucks to bust line and eight running down centre front to waist line, tucked back, tab collar; regular $2.95 value.

At $3.95. Women's Waists of India mull, very fine quality, front has six rows of drawn work, tucks and plaits, sleeve has three rows; collar and cuffs solid drawn work; regular $6.75 value.

At $4.75. Women's high-class Waists of Persian lawn, front of hand drawn medallions of superior workmanship, finished with beading and fine tucking; regular value $12.75.

At $2.95. Women's White Jap Silk Waists, good quality; front of large tucks running across waist, open work between tucks, open work two inches wide down centre of front tucking and open down back; collar and cuffs of solid open work; value $4.95.

An Extraordinary Sale of Batiste

Flouncings and Skirtings

AT ONE-THIRD REGULAR PRICES.

First Floor.

Five thousand yards are included, representing the very finest of St. Gall Embroidered Flouncings and Skirtings. We own them at exactly one-third their actual worth, and in presenting them emphasize the fact that such exquisite goods have never been offered for as little. They are 18, 27 and 45 inches wide.

95c. yard, worth up to $3.00.

$1.45 yard, worth up to $4.50.

$1.95 yard, worth up to $6.50.

Galloons and bands to match, for which regular prices are up to $1.50; choice, at, yard..... 25

The assortment of each is large, and consists of white and ecru, white and black, black and ecru, all white and all ecru.

Elegant White Goods.

First Floor.

Suitable for Graduating Dresses.

They comprise sheer French Lawns and Organdies, Silk French Lawns and Mulls, Swisses, Batistes and Persian Lawns, all at temptingly low prices.

AS A SPECIAL

we will offer to-day several hundred sample pieces of White Goods, consisting of India Linon, Victoria Lawn, Pique, Cheviot, Madras Cloth, Lace Lawns and other weaves, at

10c. yard,

actual values of which range up to 35c. yard. This is the lowest price ever quoted for goods of this class and character.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

The Great White Sale Is Announced!

The Merchandizing Event of the Summer Season Makes Its Initial Display Today

Truly Great Event

No other retail trade occasion of the Summer compares for importance with our semi-annual sale of White Garments and Goods.

The Fourteenth White Sale since we started business in the old Stewart block begins this morning.

By the magnitude of stocks presented, by the detailed variety of items offered, by the extremely low prices it has interest

First—For all women.
Second—For all housekeepers.
Third—For many men.

The offerings of today are thoroughly legitimate, and the special prices are made possible through the application of simple principles.

Cumulative purchasing power explains it all. Combined orders of our two great stores give us the maximum force in price-saving. The new concept in profitable retailing, that finds success in a great volume of business done at a small per cent. of gain, gives you the advantage of our great buying.

If disposed to cynicism or criticism of bargains in general, remember that dignity and honor surround bargains produced by the two above-named powers.

The news on this page deserves your confidence. Therefore we know full well that the expected demands will come quickly. In this business to deserve success is to secure it.

Muslin Underwear; nightgowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers and petticoats. Details elsewhere on this page.

Every garment new, just made in sanitary factories. From makers represented by the Consumers' league label. Also shirt-waists and shirt-waist suits, silk waists, tea gowns, dressing sacques, negligees and corsets.

Aprons, caps and dresses for maids and waitresses.

Slips for Infants; dresses for babies and children; underwear and shirt-waists for girls.

Housekeeping Linens—French, German, Scotch and Irish. Six patterns of table cloths, damask and huckaback towels, napkins, toweling by the yard; Japanese embroidered linen squares, center pieces, scarfs, tray cloths.

Forty Thousand Muslin Sheets and Pillow-cases.

Men's White Madras Pajamas and Negligee Shirts.

The great lines of goods included in this Sale are submitted to critical examination. The better you understand values, styles and qualities, the more thoroughly will you know the real cheapness of all the offerings. Comparisons are good, if fair, but care is needed for fairness. Trial by jury is good when the case is entrusted to the decision of peers.

Everything will be ready at 8.30 this morning.

White Garments for Women

The Most Remarkable Collection Ever Assembled

Garments of muslin, of cambric, of nainsook, of lawn, and the world knows them as "Muslin Underwear." And what a tremendous industry nowadays is the production of Muslin Underwear! Every man that can get a few sewing machines and cheap operators rushes in to reap a harvest in May. The markets are filled and congested with trash, and sales are hatched up here, there and anywhere.

Yet the WANAMAKER organization plans more largely each season, and still fails to fully supply public demands for *Wanamaker Muslin Underwear.*

Competition never encroaches upon WANAMAKER selling. Competition never copies WANAMAKER manufacturing policy, is not anxious to duplicate WANAMAKER refinement of style or excellence of quality. Fine words in a newspaper do not make amends for sweat-shop work, seconds of white goods, and odds and ends of graish embroidery and lace.

Wanamaker Muslin Underwear gets its style from models brought from Paris. It gets its fullness of size—its ample width and length of garments from the specifications of our regular goods. The careful sewing and neat finishing are essential to our acceptance of the goods. All materials used are new, perfect, refined, as selected for each grade of garments.

The bargain garments of the *Wanamaker White Sale* are made in the same careful and tasteful manner as regular WANAMAKER goods—

That is why the Wanamaker White Sale So Enthuses New York Women.

The economies demand no sacrifice of the particular woman's good taste or judgment. Prices are tempting because the garments are so thoroughly excellent.

Here are as many price-facts as space will permit:

Chemises

At 25c—Of cambric; two styles; round or square neck; trimmed with torchon lace and cambric ruffle or neat embroidery.

At 35c—Of cambric; two styles; round neck; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle or embroidery.

At 50c—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with embroidery or hemstitched ruffle.

At 75c—Of nainsook or cambric; two styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or embroidery and insertion.

At 85c—Of nainsook or cambric; three styles; trimmed with embroidery and ribbon, or Valenciennes and torchon lace.

At $1—Of nainsook; four styles; round or square neck; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and ribbon or embroidery.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; two styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon, or embroidery and ribbon; round neck.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; two styles; round neck; trimmed with point de Paris and insertion, blind embroidery and ribbon.

Others up to $7.50.

Corset Covers

At 8c—Of cambric; trimmed with embroidery and pearl buttons. Three to a buyer.

At 18c—Of cambric; low neck; trimmed with torchon lace; draw-string at waist.

At 25c—Of cambric; eight styles; round or V neck; trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace or embroidery; some ribbon trimmed.

At 35c—Of cambric; six styles; round neck; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, and insertion or torchon lace; some trimmed with embroidery.

At 50c—Of nainsook; eight styles; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or Valenciennes lace; others with neat embroidery, some ribbon-trimmed.

At 65c—Of nainsook; two styles; round or square neck; trimmed with torchon lace and three rows of insertion, or blind embroidery.

At 75c—Of nainsook; five styles; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or Valenciennes lace; all ribbon-trimmed.

At 85c—Of nainsook; ten styles; round or square neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace; some with embroidery; all ribbon-trimmed.

At $1—Of nainsook; three styles; round neck; trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion, ribbon or Valenciennes lace.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; three styles; round neck; trimmed with torchon and Valenciennes lace or blind embroidery; all ribbon-trimmed.

Others up to $7.75.

Nightgowns

At 38c—Of muslin; three styles; V or high neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion or torchon lace. Only 3 to a buyer.

At 50c—Of muslin; two styles; trimmed with lawn ruffle; yoke of plaits.

At 75c—Of cambric or muslin; seven styles; square, V or high neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or neat embroidery or hemstitching.

At 85c—Of cambric; nine styles; square, round or V neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, torchon or embroidery, or hemstitched lawn ruffle of plaits.

At $1—Of nainsook or cambric; twelve styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or Valenciennes lace, or embroidery.

At $1.25—Of nainsook or cambric; five styles; square, round or V neck, trimmed with Valenciennes or point de Paris lace or neat embroidery.

At $1.50—Of nainsook or cambric; ten styles; trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and insertion, or handsome embroidery; V, round or square neck.

At $1.75—Of nainsook or cambric; six styles; round, square or V neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, or open or blind embroidery.

At $2—Of nainsook or cambric; square neck, trimmed with open or blind embroidery and ribbon.

Others up to $18.50.

Drawers

At 10c—Of muslin; plain hem; plaits above. Only three to a buyer.

At 15c—Of muslin; deep hem and plaits above. Only three to a buyer.

At 25c—Of muslin or cambric; four styles; trimmed with embroidery and plaits, or deep ruffle of lawn; hemstitched plaits.

At 35c—Of cambric or muslin; trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery, or hemstitched lawn ruffle.

At 50c—Of Nainsook, cambric or muslin; twelve styles; trimmed with embroidery or lace; some with insertion, others with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

At 75c—Of nainsook or cambric; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace, or blind embroidery and plaits; ten styles.

At 85c—Of nainsook or cambric; eight styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or Valenciennes or torchon lace, or embroidery and plaits.

At $1—Of nainsook or cambric; three styles; trimmed with deep ruffle, embroidery or lace.

At $1.25—Of nainsook or cambric; three styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or handsome embroidery; some ribbon trimmed.

At $1.50—Of nainsook or cambric; six styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or point de Paris lace, or blind embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.75—Of nainsook or cambric; eight styles; trimmed with open or blind embroidery, or Valenciennes lace and insertion, or point de Paris lace; all ribbon-trimmed.

Others up to $10.

Petticoats

At 35c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; plain hem with plaits above.

At 50c—Of muslin; two styles; deep flounce, trimmed with embroidery or hemstitched hem.

At 75c—Of muslin, three styles; trimmed with blind embroidery or torchon lace; or umbrella ruffle and hemstitched hem.

At 85c—Of cambric; three styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or deep ruffle of embroidery; or umbrella ruffle and hemstitched hem.

At $1—Of cambric, eight styles; trimmed with embroidery or lace, point de Paris and torchon lace, or plain hemstitched plaits.

At $1.25—Of cambric, six styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or deep ruffle of blind or open embroidery; or umbrella ruffle and hemstitched plaits.

At $1.50—Of cambric, six styles; trimmed with handsome blind or open embroidery; or torchon lace and hemstitched plaits.

At $1.75—Of cambric, ten styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or point de Paris lace, or embroidery, insertion and plaits.

At $2.25—Of cambric, two styles; deep ruffle, or blind embroidery and plaits above.

At $2.50—Of cambric, four styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or Valenciennes or torchon lace or blind embroidery.

At $2.75—Of cambric, four styles; trimmed with handsome embroidery, insertion and plaits; or point de Paris lace, insertion and plaits.

At $3.25—Of cambric, two styles; trimmed with blind embroidery, ruffle and plaits.

Other styles up to $30.

All the 10c and 15c Drawers, the 8c and 18c Corset Covers, the 25c and 35c Chemises, the 38c Nightgowns and the 35c and 50c Petticoats are on sale in the Basement Under-Price Store.

Children's Underwear

At 10c—Children's muslin Drawers, with hem and cluster of plaits; patent facing, six button-holes; sizes 1 to 3 years. Same, 4 to 8 years, 12c; 10 to 14 years, 15c.

At 25c—Children's Petticoats of muslin, with cambric ruffles; hemstitched hem, headed with cluster of plaits; sizes 2 to 14 years.

At 18c—Children's Muslin Drawers; cambric ruffle, ½-inch hemstitched hem and heading; patent facing, six button-holes; sizes 2 to 14 years. Basement.

At 35c—Children's Drawers, four styles; of muslin, with cambric ruffle, lace insertion and edge; or cambric, with embroidery ruffle and cluster of plaits; or umbrella ruffle, with hemstitched plaits and embroidery edge; sizes 2 to 16 years.

At 18c to 35c—Girls' Corset Covers of cambric; round or V neck, trimmed with embroidery; or nainsook, low back and front, trimmed with lace edge; sizes 30, 32 and 34.

At 35c—Children's Petticoats of cambric, with lawn ruffle, edged with lace and cluster of plaits; or umbrella ruffle, hem and plaits; sizes 2 to 14 years.

At 35c—Children's Nightgowns of muslin; yoke of cluster plaits; cambric ruffle at neck and sleeves; sizes 2 to 14 years.

Children's Underwear

At 50c—Children's Nightgowns of cambric; bishop style; hemstitched ruffle at neck and sleeves, or yoke with plaits; others of muslin, with embroidery insertion, plaits and hemstitching; sizes 2 to 14 years.

At 12c—Children's Jean Drawer-waists, with strapped button-tabs; pearl or China buttons; sizes 2 to 10 years.

At 25c and 38c—Children's Body Skirts of cambric or nainsook, with wide hem and cluster plaits; narrow hemstitched hem with four plaits; or wide ruffle with hemstitched plaits; sizes 2 to 5 years.

Infants' Long Slips

At 25c and 35c—Of cambric or nainsook; bishop style; hemstitched ruffle or lace edge on neck and sleeves; or fine plaits at neck and sleeves; embroidery-trimmed.

At 38c and 50c—Yokes of hemstitched plaits, embroidery or lace insertions; neatly finished.

French Waist Dresses

At 50c and 75c—Hemstitched plaits or embroidery and box plaits; or lace insertion and plaits; sizes 2 to 4 years.

At 95c—Five styles; yoke of insertion and cluster plaits with ruffles or bretelles, trimmed with embroidery, lace or hemstitching; or plain and hemstitched plaited body; sizes 2 to 5 years.

Guimpe Dresses

At 95c—Four styles; square neck of plaits and lace insertion, bretelles over shoulders of lace insertion and embroidery edge; or deep bretelles with insertion and edge; sizes 2 to 5 years.

At $1.50—Square neck, with beading and ribbon; deep ruffle with lace insertion and edge; skirts with lace insertion and edges; or open at neck, with embroidery insertion and deep ruffle, or deep collar with lace insertion and edge; sizes 2 to 5 years.

Mother Hubbard Dresses

At 38c and 50c—Of English nainsook; yokes of hemstitched or plain plaits and embroidery insertion; sizes 3 months to 3 years.

At 75c—Yoke of embroidery insertion with deep ruffle, or fine plaits with insertion and ruffle; sizes 3 months to 3 years.

At 95c—Five styles; yokes of fine insertion and embroidery ruffles; skirts with plain hem; or embroidery or lawn ruffle, edged with lace; sizes 3 months to 3 years.

Girls' Shirt-waists

At $1—Of lawn; yoke of plaits; body of Mexican drawn-work and lace insertion; plaited stock.

At $1.25 to $3—Of white lawn; open front or back; richly trimmed with embroidery, lace or Mexican drawn work; sizes 14 to 18 years.

At $3.50 to $6—Of white China silk or Persian lawn, in a variety of designs.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Corsets

At 38c, worth 50c—Sonnette Corsets of ventilating net; straight-front, short hips, medium low bust.

At 50c, worth 75c—R. & G. and Saxon Corsets of ventilating net; jean-stripped; short and dip hips and abdomen; straight-front, zone band at the waist; lace-trimmed.

At 50c, worth 75c—Short Corsets of batiste; low bust, short hips, straight-front; double zone band at waist; rust-proof steels; lace-trimmed. Also batiste and tape Girdles. Basement.

At 50c, worth 75c—Short Corsets of batiste; low bust, short hips, straight-front; double zone band at waist; rust-proof steels; lace-trimmed. Also batiste Girdles.

At 75c, worth $1—Tape Girdles, straight-front; for slender figures.

At $1, worth $1.50—Nemo "Nu-Ray" short Corsets, girdle effect; made entirely of gores; for slender figures.

Tenth street Elevator Table.

At 50c, worth 75c—Batiste Girdles; straight-front, lace-trimmed; for slender figures.

At 75c, worth $1—L. R. ventilating net Corsets; straight-front, short hips. Also Sonnette Corsets of batiste; bias cut, medium gored hips, low bust.

At $1—L. R. ventilating net Corsets; short hips, straight-front, low bust, lace-trimmed; for medium figures.

At $1—Nemo and Sonnette Corsets of fine batiste; medium and long dip hips; flat over abdomen. Second floor.

White Sale Laces

We offer today 12,000 yards of white washable laces, such as point de Paris, Platt Valenciennes, torchon, Mechlin and point d'esprit in edgings and insertions. Of most of the kinds the quantities are large; a few of the sorts are limited. They will be sold in six-yard lengths, and cannot be cut. Prices are 18c to $2.15 for pieces of six yards. Regular values are 30c to $3 a piece. Under-Price Store, Basement.

White Bedspreads

Three mighty interesting items, of white bedspreads, at specially attractive White Sale prices—from a stock full of similar timely offerings. The first time these bedspreads have borne such low prices:

At 75c, worth 90c—White Honeycomb Bedspreads; of staple three-ply yarn; for full-sized beds, in Marseilles patterns.

At $2.75, worth $4—Marseilles Bedspreads; fast back; handsome selection of patterns; for full-sized beds.

At $4.75, worth $6.50—English Marseilles Bedspreads; from one of the best factories; large size. Third floor.

A Remarkable List of Housekeeping Linens

The offerings noted below compose one of the most remarkable announcements about Linens that have been made in recent years. The prices of linens have been, and still are, inflexible on the market. The rise of values has been constant for several years, and during that time WANAMAKER prices have been constantly maintained practically a year below those to be found elsewhere.

To do better seemed impossible; but for some months we have been looking forward to this White Sale with the determination to do the unusual thing. In some cases we have arbitrarily sacrificed our profits; on other lines we have secured assistance for this movement from manufacturers who had reason to favor us. Altogether it is such a presentation of low-priced merchandise as housekeepers and hotel proprietors have not seen matched for a long period of time. Here are the items in detail:

DINNER CLOTHS

Unhemmed, bleached; made of the celebrated Courtrai flax; six exclusive designs, made especially for us, at these little prices:

2 x 2 yards, at $2.75, worth $3.75.
2 x 2½ yards, at $3.50, worth $4.50.
2 x 3 yards, at $4.25, worth $5.50.
2½ x 3 yards, at $5.50, worth $7.
2½ x 3½ yards, at $6.25, worth $8.

LUNCH or TEA CLOTHS

At $2 set, from $3.25—Fringed; cross-stripes of blue, pink and gold alternated with white. One dozen 15-in. Doilies with each cloth. Size of cloth 68 x 86 in.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

At 31c yd., from 40c—Cream Table-linen; washes white quickly; wears well; 58 in. wide. Fourth avenue.

NAPKINS

At $1.65 doz., from $2—Bleached Scotch Napkins; breakfast size, 20 in. square; well assorted patterns.

TOWELS

At 18c each from 25c—Brown linen friction Towels for bath, imported. Under-Price Store, Basement.

At 50c each, from $1—Bleached German damask; both knotted fringe and hemstitched ends with openwork above hem; 24x50 in. and 25x45 in.; all-white borders.

TOWELS

At $2.50 dozen, from $3—Bleached Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 19x38 in.; a particularly handsome quality at $3; today at $2.50 dozen, six for $1.25.

TOWELING

At 8c yard, from 10c—Checked Glass Toweling, 16 in. wide; all-linen brown twilled crash with red border, 17 in. wide. Fourth avenue.

FANCY LINENS

At 38c each, from 75c—Bleached German Damask Hemstitched Tray Covers, with row of openwork inside of hem. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Japanese Hand-drawn Linen Table-pieces, Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs, and Plate Doilies.

Plate Doilies, 9 in. square, at $2.95 dozen, from $3.25; 12 in. square, at $3 dozen, from $4.20.

Tray-covers, 20x30 in., at 60c each, from $1.

Tea-cloths, from 24 in. square, at 60c each, from $1, up to 54 in., at $2.50 each, from $3.75.

Sideboard or Bureau Scarfs, from 18x36 in., at 85c each, from $1.15, up to 18x54 in., at $1.20 each, from $1.75.

Fourth avenue.

40,000 Ready-made Sheets and Pillow-Cases

At Prices Based on a Low Cost of Cotton

As everyone knows, prices for "spot" cotton have been sky-rocketing; and there has been a corresponding advance in the price of sheetings.

We contracted for the following lots of Ready-made Muslin Sheets and Pillow-Cases some time ago—and the saving to you in cost is at least ten per cent. on present prices. And, at that, manufacturers rather prefer to curtail production than to sell much at these figures.

Consequently, while these forty-thousand sheets and pillow-cases last it's a good time for hotel-keepers and others to provide needed supplies at a lower price than they will have to pay later:

Sheets and Pillow-Cases, of a well-known brand of bleached standard sheeting:

PILLOW-CASES		SHEETS	
42x36 in., 13c.	50x38½ in., 17c.	54x90 in., 43c.	90x90 in., 66c.
42x38½ in., 14c.	50x40½ in., 18c.	81x90 in., 60c.	90x108 in., 77c.
45x38½ in., 15c.	54x38½ in., 19c.	81x99 in., 66c.	
50x36 in., 16c.			

Sheets and Pillow-Cases of the best quality of sheeting; heavier and finer than the standard grade:

PILLOW-CASES		SHEETS	
42x38½ in., 17c.	50x38½ in., 24c.	65x99 in., 70c.	90x90 in., 90c.
45x36 in., 18c.	54x38½ in., 25c.	72x90 in., 75c.	90x99 in., 95c.
45x38½ in., 20c.		72x108 in., 90c.	90x108 in., $1.05.
		81x99 in., 90c.	

Sheets and Pillow-Cases of standard sheeting, that has trivial defects that will not affect wearing qualities—mostly slightly crooked hems:

PILLOW-CASES		SHEETS	
42x36 in., 12½c.	50x38½ in., 16c.	54x90 in., 41c.	90x90 in., 64c.
42x38½ in., 13c.	50x40½ in., 17c.	54x99 in., 45c.	90x99 in., 70c.
45x36 in., 13c.	54x36 in., 17c.	81x90 in., 58c.	90x108 in., 75c.
50x36 in., 15c.	54x38½ in., 18c.	81x99 in., 64c.	Fourth avenue.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

The WANAMAKER White Sale of Handkerchiefs is emphasized by the all-important fact that nothing but pure linen handkerchiefs ever come into this store at any time, at any price. No one ever bought a cotton or a cotton-mixed handkerchief at WANAMAKER'S. There is not quality risk—you have simply to choose for fineness. The cloth in every handkerchief is pure flax in every thread, and every handkerchief offered today is absolutely perfect. Here are the remarkable items:

At 6c, worth 10c—Almost six thousand Women's Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs; soft finish, summer weight, usual size, ¼ and ½-inch hems.

At 8c, worth 12½c—14,000 Women's Handkerchiefs, in plain hemstitched soft-finish linen, ¼ and ½-inch hems; sheer plain hemstitched, ¼ and ½-inch hems; sheer linen with tiny cords running around inside of hemstitching; sheer linen with double row of hemstitched revering, trimmed with pretty Valenciennes lace or hemstitching, ½-inch hems.

At $1 a dozen, worth $1.50—Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; ½-inch hems, soft finish; made for us in slack season. Basement.

At 12½c, worth 20c to 35c—Over 5,000 Handkerchiefs, including finest finish Women's plain hand drawn hemstitched, in ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems; beautiful sheer hand-drawn hemstitched handkerchiefs, in ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems; very fine sheer handkerchiefs, revering running all around; point d'esprit and Valenciennes lace-trimmed on sheer linen centers.

At 12½c—Men's full size best soft finish plain hemstitched linen Handkerchiefs, in ½, ¾, ⅞ and 1-inch hems.

At 25c, worth 40c to 60c—Samples from three leading importers of Women's Embroidered Lace-trimmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—each on a card.

At 25c—Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; some are the extra large size and wide hems, not used so much nowadays, but quality and finish are extra fine, and greatly under regular price.

At 50c, were $1, $1.25 and $1.50—French Handkerchiefs for men, in a wide variety of handsome patterns, that were two and three times today's prices. Broadway.

One Hundred Thousand Yards Of White Goods

This is a year of White, and, with the extraordinary demand, prices of all desirable white goods have been constantly maintained on the market. Purchases under-price have been practically impossible among the favored goods. We count it a great accomplishment to have secured the merchandise offerings which follow:

At 25c, worth 40c to 50c—Imported Brocade Waistings; 28 and 32 in. wide, Mercerized Cheviots, high lustre Alexandra Cloth, silk-like broad-figured Striped Mercerized Madras; over thirty different patterns. Large and small mercerized basket weaves of the bright Sea Island yarns. Large and small dotted Swiss Muslins, some with lace stripes.

At 18c, worth 25c to 35c—Embroidered Lace Striped Swiss Muslins, Plain and Figured Piques; imported Mercerized Striped and Figured Madras; over twenty-five favored patterns; 32 inches wide. Broadway.

At 12½c, worth 18c—Hemstitched Lawn Stripes, Lace and Satin Lawn Stripes, Figured Brocades, 40-inch Victoria, India Lawns. Basement.

Boys' White Wash Suits At $1.50, worth $2.50 to $5

This is one of the most stirring offerings that parents of boys have heard of in many a day. Here is a collection of five hundred white washable sailor blouse suits that represent the handsomest production of this present season.

They are made of striped pique, duck, imported cotton basket cloths, galatea, butchers' linen, white drill and various handsome mercerized cotton goods. Some are plain, others are handsomely trimmed. The regular prices range from $2.25 up to $5, today Choose at $1.50 a Suit

Sizes 3 to 12 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WANT PUBLIC HEARING ON AQUEDUCT CHARGES

Merchants' Association Criticises Mayor Low's Attitude.

They Contend Possibility of Delay in the Work is Outweighed by the Gravity of Their Allegations.

After charging Mayor Seth Low with refusing to receive and consider evidence against the Aqueduct Commissioners, the Merchants' Association reviews in its latest bulletin the correspondence between the Mayor and the committee that accused the Commissioners of malfeasance in connection with the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir.

"It is the determination of the Merchants' Association to press these charges to a public hearing," was announced yesterday by Fredgrick B. De Bernard, a member of the committee.

The bulletin contains fifteen pages on the subject of the aqueduct. It says in part:

"The Mayor, not having examined the evidence, has refused to entertain the charges made by the Merchants' Association, and the association is debarred by the Mayor's refusal from showing in official proceedings the specific acts and omissions of the Aqueduct Commissioners, which constitute the alleged malfeasance and nonfeasance, and which would, it is contended, make them unfit to hold office.

"The Merchants' Association contends that it is the duty of the Mayor of this city to take due cognisance of all formal charges made against his subordinates on responsible authority; to permit and require proof of their alleged misdoings to be publicly exhibited in official proceedings against them when such proceedings are formally demanded by plaintiffs who tender proof; to decide upon the evidence alone and to dismiss wrongdoers from office upon proof of culpability.

"The Mayor has declined to recognize this as his duty, and has dismissed grave charges of misdeeds and incompetency without adequate examination, in ignorance of the proof which supports them and without requiring or permitting such proof to be made."

The letters about the charges and the reports of the association's engineers include the assertion that the minutes of the Commissioners of July 20, 1900, show that an extra allowance of about $450,000 was made to the contractors for the Jerome Park Reservoir, one of the conditions therefor being that the work thenceforward should be expedited greatly and that the westerly section of the reservoir should be finished and ready for use by Aug. 1 of this year, whereas the association's engineers, Messrs. Bogart and North, have reported that in their opinion the accomplishment of this condition is a physical impossibility.

"The statute by which the Aqueduct Commission was created," wrote the association's committee to the Mayor, "and the amendments thereto, we think, plainly confer upon you the power to remove these Commissioners after a hearing, subject to the Governor's approval. * * *

"Your fear that a hearing on our charges would inevitably cause delay is, we think, groundless. The practical work is in charge of the contractors and inspecting engineers. But if delay should ensue, it should not be decisive. Our charge is of malfeasance of the most serious kind, in connection with a public undertaking almost without a parallel in importance. The water requirements of Manhattan and the Bronx have reached 270,000,000 gallons a day, and with two successive dry seasons we should be reduced to a supply of 50,000,000 gallons, or less than a fifth of our requirements, while a complacent Aqueduct Commission has squandered millions of dollars over the past five years without accomplishing tangible results. The gravity of the charges far outweighs the slight possibility of delay."

The statement closes with an account of the committee's conference held in the Mayor's house, 51 East Sixty-fourth Street, subsequent to his first reply about the charges, when he again declined to hold a public hearing. At this conference, the bulletin says, "the statutes were read to the Mayor, who thereupon concurred in the committee's opinion as to his jurisdiction over the Aqueduct Commissioners, stating that Corporation Counsel Rives, to whom he had referred the question, had failed to call his attention to the statutes cited by the committee."

THINK GLANDERS KILLED MAN.

Second Case in Newark of Supposed Affliction of a Human Being with a Disease of Horses.

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—Simon Wilson, colored, aged twenty-six years, a stableman, died of a disease supposed to be glanders in the Newark Hospital at 6 o'clock last night, after having been an inmate of that institution for four hours. He was sent to the hospital as a quinsy patient by Dr. W. W. Wolf, a colored physician, of 308 Mulberry Street. He had the appearance of a man dying from consumption. His case is like that of Alfred Meyers, a Swede, who is reported to be dying of glanders in the German Hospital.

Wilson had been under the care of Dr. Wolf since February. He was suffering from an affection of the throat and nose which at first did not respond to treatment. The doctor called a prominent physician into consultation, and the case was diagnosed as glanders, though of a chronic rather than the acute form.

The patient rallied slightly at first, but had a relapse, and Dr. Wolf decided to send him to the hospital. Dr. Wolf admitted to-day that the case was diagnosed as glanders, though the tissue-destroying feature of the disease was manifested internally instead of externally.

An autopsy was performed on the body this afternoon, the result of which will not be announced until after a bacteriological examination has been made by Dr. E. K. Connelly of the Board of Health to-morrow.

These are the first two cases of the kind known to exist in this city. Wilson was a hostler in a livery stable where horses suffering from glanders were kept, and handled animals before and after they had been killed by order of the Board of Health.

A singular thing in connection with the Meyers case at the German Hospital is that the patient had never handled horses, so far as can be learned.

SUICIDE TO ESCAPE TRIAL.

Charles Adams, Who Attempted to Kill His Wife, Drowns Himself in a Bathtub in Goshen Jail.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 24.—Charles Adams, awaiting trial in the Goshen Jail for the attempted murder of his wife last January, committed suicide to-day by drowning in a bathtub. He left several letters to relatives and friends, saying that he had determined to destroy himself because he felt sure that he would be convicted. He was to have been placed on trial to-morrow. He also left a letter for his wife, imploring her forgiveness.

Adams shot his wife and then attempted to kill himself in a fit of jealousy on Jan. 6. His wife was paralyzed as the result of her wounds, and will probably not live long.

NEW JERSEY COMBINE'S MOVE.

Superintendents for Surface Lines and Gas and Electrical Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—Walter W. Wheatley, formerly Superintendent of the surface lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines, has been selected to succeed David Young as Superintendent of the trolley system in Newark and elsewhere operated by the new Public Service Corporation. Mr. Wheatley resigned from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit last November, and has since been engaged by the New York Central.

Walter Clain, Chief Engineer of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, will be Superintendent of the gas department of the new Public Service Corporation, and Dudley Farrand has been appointed Superintendent of the electrical department.

DEMANDS DOLLAR WHEAT.

American Society of Equity, with Headquarters at Indianapolis, Urges Farmers Not to Sell for Less.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24.—The American Society of Equity will issue a bulletin to-morrow to the farmers of the United States demanding an increase in the price of wheat, arguing that the minimum price of wheat should be $1 a bushel, and urging the farmers of the United States not to sell for less than $1. The society has been organized with this city as National headquarters to maintain higher prices for farm products by co-operation of the farmers of the country. This is the first formal demand for increase in prices as the result of the combination.

The bulletin says this is an era of unequaled prosperity, demand for commodities is unprecedented, labor is receiving higher wages than ever before, and the demand for and consumption of wheat is greater than ever before, with a low visible supply. The bulletin then says:

"It is evident that the American farmers cannot produce more than about twelve bushels per acre on an average, which, at 80 cents per bushel, represents $10.56 per acre, to cover all the work, seed, twine, threshing, marketing, &c., an amount that scarcely equals the simplest machine that the farmer buys, yet which represents only a small fraction of the factory investment, capital and labor employed.

"Who dare say, in the face of these evidences, and considering the present higher range of values for nearly every other commodity produced in the country, that wheat at this time and for the next crop is not equitably worth $1 per bushel on the basis of the Chicago market, and that other farm crops should be on a corresponding basis?

"Farmers, keep this matter in mind, keep dollar wheat—$1 at Chicago—before you and you will get it as sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Above all, however, we implore you, don't be fools. When you get the equitable price let it go. Sell on the basis of $1 and no less, but don't hold for more, or you may run up an unwieldly surplus, which must eventually compel lower prices."

REPRIEVE FOR A MURDERER.

Gov. Odell Orders Postponement of the Death of Arthur Flanigan—Antonio Triola to Die To-day.

OSSINING, N. Y., May 24.—Warden Johnson of Sing Sing Prison received from Albany to-night an order from Gov. Odell indefinitely postponing the execution of the death sentence on Arthur Flanigan, a negro of New York City, convicted of the murder of Keeper McGovern of the West Side Prison. The reason for this order was not given, but papers are expected in the morning.

Flanigan had been prepared for death and had said he would go quietly to the electric chair to-morrow. He was visited to-day by his mother and sister, who left after bidding him what they supposed was the final good-bye. Two colored ministers were with him to-day and left promising to see him in the morning.

Antonio Triola will be put to death in the prison some time to-morrow morning for the murder of Mamie Cerell, a young concert hall singer in New York. Father Mahoney visited him twice to-day and will be at his side during his walk to the chair in the morning. Triola does not seem to worry.

HOSPITAL IN NEED OF FUNDS.

Orange Memorial Institution Running Behind for Fifteen Months.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 24.—The Orange Memorial Hospital is in serious financial straits, and the Finance Committee of the Board of Governors has issued an urgent public appeal for funds. The cost of running the hospital is constantly on the increase, but the income has remained stationary for many years.

Out of the past fifteen months the monthly bills have been paid but seven months and the management has been compelled to beg for leniency from the creditors of the institution. The management is said to be behind some $3,000.

SAVED THREE FROM DROWNING.

New Yorker Went to Rescue of Capsized Party on Lake Hopatcong.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., May 24.—A rowboat containing two young women and two young men was capsized in Lake Hopatcong off Bear Pond this morning, and three of the party were saved from drowning by the prompt action of Edward Dickerson of New York, who came here for a visit over Sunday.

Dickerson was on board of his yacht the Cheetah, preparing for a cruise. He heard the shouts for help, and started out in the yacht's yawl to the rescue. By the time he reached the capsized party one of the men, George Porter, had managed to swim ashore. The others were still clinging to the overturned boat. He pulled them into the yawl and rowed them ashore to James Crawford's boathouse.

The girls said they were Lillian Munro and Lizzie Terwilliger of Brooklyn.

ROGERS WORKS MAY BE SOLD.

American Locomotive Company Said to be Negotiating for the Plant.

PATERSON, N. J., May 24.—Rumors have been circulated here to the effect that the Rogers Locomotive Works are to be purchased by the American Locomotive Company. It is said the local concern is willing to sell, but has asked a high figure, and the American Company is willing to buy, but insists on a reasonable price.

The present owners of the Rogers Works paid something over $600,000 for the property. The price that the American Company was asked to pay by the new owners, however, is said to be nearly double the figure for which the works were acquired.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN MOVED.

Taken to Isolation Camp at Simsbury, Conn.—His Condition Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 24.—George Francis Train, who is suffering from smallpox, was removed last night from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Susan M. T. Gulager, to the city isolation camp in Simsbury, in the rural district. He is under the charge of City Health Officer Charles H. Borden.

It was said at the camp this evening that Mr. Train was resting comfortably and had made as much progress toward recovery as could be expected. It is known, however, notwithstanding this statement, that Mr. Train is a very sick man, although probably in no immediate danger.

MAGISTRATE BREEN ON EXCISE.

He Presumes the Hotel Keepers Intend to Obey the Law.

Magistrate Breen, the junior member of the Board of City Magistrates, took occasion in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning to utter his sentiments on the enforcement of the excise law. Seven cases involving alleged violations of the law were before him. Six prisoners he held for trial and one he discharged.

"When a man enters a hotel the proprietor and his employes have a right to presume that the man that enters makes himself a patron and intends to obey the spirit of the law," said the Magistrate. "Hence, if he orders a drink, the hotel proprietor or his employes, presuming that he intends to order a dinner, may, in my opinion, serve him with a drink first."

NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER HURT.

Lieut. Davenport of New Jersey Contingent Injured on Training Ship.

Lieut. Charles B. Davenport of the New Jersey Naval Reserves was injured yesterday while on the United States Ship Portsmouth, which is used by the reserves and is docked at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken. He was hit on the head by a block which fell from the mainmast. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it is feared his skull is fractured.

Carl Herbert, one of the crew, fell from the same mast two weeks ago yesterday and is still in the same hospital.

CONEY ISLAND NOT "DRY"

One-Cent Sandwiches Enabled Citizens to Drink Freely.

Proprietor Who Advertised Auk's Eggs, Elephant Steaks, &c., Set a Popular Example—One Peculiar Arrest.

Coney Island was anything but a cheerless place yesterday. Although rain in the morning kept away the hordes bearing small change to be left here and there until it amounts to vast sums for the proprietors of the various enterprises established at the seaside, a good crowd braved the gray sky with occasional suggestions of showers in the afternoon.

There were persons in considerable numbers who carried flasks, fearing that Coney Island might, under the recently published orders of Police Commissioner Greene, prove a desert of "dryness." These persons did not draw the corks from their bottles until on their way homeward, when what they had imbibed at the seaside suggested that more of the liquor might add to their pleasant feelings or subtract from the depression of dissipation.

Any one who went down to Coney Island yesterday with a firm determination to become intoxicated and to delight in defeating the provisions of the law designed to keep him sober had less difficulty in accomplishing his purpose than in finding his way to the cars and in waking up at the proper station. The police were as vigilant as could be, and insisted that drinks should be served only to those who ordered and paid for meals, but the proprietors of the Raines law hotels are many, most of them being next-door neighbors. They were filled with the idea of brotherhood when it came to a pass where the police were apparently in earnest.

Visitors to the island yesterday saw others sitting about tables, desperately trying to get at what remained under the foam of their beer glasses or cooling their highballs, rickeys, and other beverages, between sips, by jingling the ice against the glasses. The natural result was that others followed the example in order to enjoy the sensation of seemingly violating the excise law, while a policeman gazed upon them from the outside like one lost as to just what he should do in preserving the honor of his oath and at the same time avoid making useless arrests.

The Coney Island waiter, whose custom it has been to bring what he pleases in an absent-minded but ardent effort to hustle, changed to a Chesterfield in his considerate attentions. He first handed the newcomer a menu, often written on soiled paper. These were much alike in the extravagant prices asked, with the exception of the last item. That invariably read, "Cheese or ham sandwich, one cent." This morsel of food, when brought, was of about the size of a real Little Neck clam.

Earlier in the day large and wholesome sandwiches had been served and five cents was charged for these, but it seemed to be the impression of those who paid for the food that they ought to be eaten, which was disappointing to the proprietors. When it appeared that the police were not making wholesale arrests the sandwiches served became so daintily small that they were returned with the empty glasses after the imbibers had left the table.

It became noticeable that one place was doing a particularly good business, even if the sun was not shining and the rain was still threatening. Other proprietors investigated. They found that it was the attractive bill of fare that was drawing the crowd. It read as follows:

NO DRINKS SOLD WITHOUT MEALS.

MENU.

Turtle a la lobster, en casserole	$30.75
Auk's eggs, scrambled with asbestos sauce	25.03
Bear's feet, a la Roosevelt	18.13
Elephant steak, a la Cleveland, broiled, fried, or boiled	19.04
Flame a la Mark Hanna	19.08
Terrapin stew, with truffles and horse radish	11.11
Devled dumplings, a la Dewey	.01
Sandwich, cheese or ham	.02

The menu and its meaning became an inspiration in the elaboration of unique combinations of choice foods to accompany drinks. "Neptune's ribs, a la J. Pierpont Morgan" being the favorite.

An important arrest of the day was that of Christian Fickie of the Automatic Café, a place where, when a customer puts a nickel in a slot, beer pours from a faucet until his glass is filled. Adjoining this was an automatic machine where, for the same price, a sandwich was obtained.

According to the detectives, all the business was being done on the fluid automatic machine, the other being neglected. They reported to Police Inspector Druhan, who detailed Roundsman Duffy and a policeman of the same name to make the arrest. Fickie was locked up on the charge of having violated the excise law.

VIGILANCE AT NORTH BEACH.

The new excise regulations resulted in a large increase in the consumption of "soft stuff" at North Beach yesterday. Many persons objected to the purchase of a sandwich as a preliminary to serving of beer and resorted to milder drinks. As a result there was a shortage of non-intoxicating beverages last evening, but the resort keepers put more ice than usual in each glass and so made up the deficiency.

Waiters were warned by resort keepers not to serve beer or whisky unless a meal was purchased. Some of those who had to buy sandwiches were so angry that they threw food out onto the sand. Many others thought the insistence on the meal order was simply a formality and this caused many rows during the day.

Six arrests were made by Capt. Darcy's men. They were all waiters who were charged with violating the law. Some of them said that they served a sandwich on order with the first drink and were arrested when they served the second drink. Hotel men held that one sandwich entitled the patron to any number of drinks. Some of the police took the same view of the matter, while others insisted on a meal with every drink. Bail was provided for the six waiters arrested.

The hotel men said that the detectives resorted to all sorts of tricks to catch them, taking seats at tables where others had left sandwiches and shifting from table to table.

FIRE BURST UPON DINERS.

Restaurant Destroyed by Flames, and Residents of an Apartment House Compelled to Flee.

While the orchestra was playing in the gallery of J. B. Thorpe's restaurant, on the ground floor of the apartment house building at 453 Columbus Avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, flames suddenly burst forth from the centre of the floor of the dining room and also from behind the mirrors on the walls. The patrons, numbering more than a score, scampered into the street. In three minutes more the restaurant was a mass of flames.

There were twelve families in the apartment house, which is five stories in height, and they had all retired for the night when the fire started. By the time Policeman Thomas Cahill of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station got to the house the main stairway was choked with smoke, and he was unable to make his way to the upper floors. He rang all the electric bells in the hallway on the ground floor, and in that way aroused the tenants. They all escaped by means of the fire escapes in the rear of the building, life lines being dropped for some of them.

Firemen battled with the flames for more than an hour, during which time $8,000 damage was done.

George W. Armstrong, thirty years old, an art dealer, fell through the opening of the fire escape just outside of the window of his room on the third floor. In his descent he struck on the fire escape on the floor below, and when he was picked up in the rear yard it was found that he had a fracture of the left leg and severe scalp wounds. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The entire building is owned by Mr. Thorpe. The restaurant was destroyed. Several members of the orchestra in escaping were compelled to leave their instruments behind, and these were lost. The waiters said that two hours before the fire burst out they smelled smoke, but paid no attention to it, as smoke sometimes came from the kitchen.

The Pictures that Will Be Historical In 250 Years

The pictures of early New York are highly prized to-day. The pictures that you make to-day have real interest and real value now, especially among your friends, and will be far more highly prized in years to come.

Take Them Now With a Kodak

Kodaking was never before so easy, so pleasant. This Anniversary and The New York City History Competition so commendably inaugurated by THE TIMES should turn the attention of thousands to the lasting value of photographs, the only real, indisputable things in History.

Let Us Show You How Easy

how inexpensive, how delightful it is to take and make good pictures. We have the latest Eastman models at lowest prices. Kodaks are not simply a "line" with us, but a real study, and you will find our service intelligent and helpful.

"Everything in Leases."

HAHN J. W. & Geo. W. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.

Only one store—Opposite Madison Sq. P. O.

THE ENTIRE

BILL OF FARE

can all be cooked at one and the same time on a

GAS STOVE

It is not only the best way, but the cheapest.

KILLED IN A STREET FIGHT.

Refusal to Treat to a Drink, According to a Participant, Led to the Death of a Compositor.

Patrick McDonnell, who had been employed in newspaper offices as a compositor, was found on Park Row, near Chambers Street, early yesterday morning with his skull fractured. He died in the Hudson Street Hospital in the afternoon. The police are trying to find a man who they believe struck him during a fight.

McDonnell left the composing room of THE NEW YORK TIMES about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in company with George Baker, a restaurant employe, and a sailor attached to the monitor Arkansas named Foster. According to Baker, with McDonnell and Foster, he went to the Bridge Café, on Park Row, near Chambers Street, and had one round of drinks, and ordered another, when a young man said to be the driver of a newspaper delivery wagon, appeared and asked Baker to treat him to a drink. Baker refused, and says a row resulted.

"One of the bartenders there," said Baker last night, "is a fellow called 'Big George.' When I refused the stranger a drink he hit me, and then 'Big George' stepped in and told me to leave the place. I told him I had been struck, and didn't see why I should have to go for that reason. Then, with the delivery wagon man, he pushed us down stairs into the street. That was about 3:30 o'clock. When we got into the street 'Big George' started for me and the other fellow for McDonnell, while Foster ran away. After I had my eye closed up, and my nose broken I also left. I don't remember whether McDonnell was still standing or had fallen when I left."

Frank Zuvino, the owner of the Bridge Café, said that his place was closed at the hour mentioned by Baker. The man known as "Big George" also denied the truth of Baker's story.

Capt. Lantry and a quartet of his precinct detectives from the Oak Street Station were working on the case last night, as were also several of Inspector McClusky's men from Headquarters. No arrests had been made up to a late hour.

McDonnell lived on Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. He was married and had one child.

WHY CONFEDERATES SNUBBED WHEELER.

He Wore a Federal Uniform at the Reunion, and Veterans Thought It Out of Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24.—"Fighting Joe" Wheeler, the dashing cavalry leader of the South in the civil war, was persona non grata at the recent Confederate reunion in New Orleans, because he appeared in the uniform of a Brigadier General of the United States Army. Heretofore Gen. Wheeler has divided honors with Gen. John B. Gordon at Confederate reunions, but there were no honors for him at the New Orleans gathering. The old soldiers of the "Lost Cause" resented the appearance of Gen. Wheeler among them in a uniform of blue, and they made him keenly feel their resentment. Veterans who were at New Orleans state that Wheeler was treated almost as if he were an enemy. When he appeared in reunion hall, clad in the Federal uniform, not a single cheer was heard, and even veterans who had served under Wheeler had no greeting for the man whom they had followed in many a desperate charge.

This was the real reason why no provisions were made for Gen. Wheeler in the parade. The ex-Confederates vowing that they would not march behind a man clad in a uniform which had been worn by their foes in four years of bloody war. One of the ex-Confederate Generals present even rebuked Wheeler for appearing at the reunion in the uniform of the United States Army.

"What do you think," this General asked Wheeler, "Lee and Jackson would say to your appearance at a Confederate reunion in that uniform?"

When Gen. Wheeler realized the situation he hastily left New Orleans.

Wheeler, it is said, is deeply hurt by the attitude of his old comrades. The General says that he appeared in the uniform he wore in the Spanish-American war to show the veterans that sectionalism was indeed over, when a general officer of the Confederacy had the right to wear the uniform of a General of the United States Army.

The veterans think, however, that the uniform was out of place at their reunion. All the veterans wear Confederate gray on these occasions, the officers appearing in the uniforms they wore in the sixties, and they march beneath Confederate battle flags. Therefore, they think Gen. Wheeler showed little appreciation of his old comrades when he came among them clad as a leader of the armies which the veterans of the South fought for four years.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell Coming Here.

The Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, who succeeded the late Dr. Joseph Parker as pastor of the City Temple, London, is coming to this country in June. He will spend about a month in the United States, and will visit Boston, Chicago, Denver, and several other cities. His first sermon in America will be preached in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 21.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES MEET.

Seventieth Anniversary of the Anti-Liquor Movement Celebrated.

The seventieth anniversary of the birth of a movement toward the establishment of a National temperance organization was celebrated last night at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society and Publication House. The Rev. James B. Dunn, Secretary of the society, and the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer were the speakers. The church was crowded.

Dr. Lorimer spoke on "The Crime Against Humanity." His remarks were directed against that portion of the public which sympathizes with the drunkard. "The 'poor drunkard' is an expression that should find no place in our talk," he said. "As well say the poor murderer, the sweet burglar, the tender-hearted poisoner. Let us have done with maudlin sympathy and condoning, and thus will we cure the crime against humanity."

MAIL WAS NOT CALLED FOR.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 24.—Amos Leedy, aged sixty years, Postmaster at Leedy, Oklahoma, has pleaded guilty to the charge of detaining valuable letters in land contest cases. The case is peculiar, in that the letters remained in the office uncalled for, and Leedy, ignorant of what course to pursue, threw them into the waste basket. On account of his age he was let off with a fine, and permitted to return home alone for the money with which to pay it.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COLEBROOK, N. H., May 24.—Fire in the Colebrook House to-day caused a damage of $12,000.

PROVIDENCE, May 24.—The icehouse at Rocky Point, containing over 1,200 tons of ice, was burned this morning. Loss, $9,000.

MONTREAL, May 24.—Fire to-day destroyed the brass foundry of Robert Mitchell & Co. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $110,000.

Your Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

In Connection with the

May Undermuslin Sale

We Will Offer on Monday

The following Garments at fully a third less than their real value.

Chemise model or short sleeve Gowns. At 45c., 69c., 98c., $1.25 and $1.50.
French Model Corset Covers. At 19c., 25c., 35c. and 45c.
Umbrella Ruffle Drawers. At 45c., 58c., 69c., 78c. and 98c.
Lace and Hemstitched Trimmed Chemises. At 50c., 78c., 98c., $1.25 and $1.50.
Skirts, deep umbrella ruffle, with lace and embroidered edges. At 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.98 and $2.25.
Short Underskirts, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace. At 69c. and 98c.

Special for Monday and Tuesday:

Lace and Madras Curtains.

Real Lace Curtains of Renaissance, Antique, Tambour, Swiss, Brussels, Arabian, Irish Point, Marie Antoinette and Soutache, also a few colored novelty effects; all in this season's latest designs.
Formerly $6.50 to $10.00 per pair. At $4.65

Ruffled Muslin and Bobbinet Lace Curtains, also Snow Flake in rose, green, red or blue colorings, to match wall papers, and colored Cross Striped Curtains, Muslin and Bobbinet Curtains, with lace insertion and edging.
Formerly $1.75 to $2.25 per pair. At $1.45

SATIN FOULARD & PONGEE

Summer Silk Waists

FAR BELOW VALUE.

We have not a great many of them, but the variety of designs is as comprehensive as you could wish it to be. Perhaps you may not find your size in every pattern which appeals to your fancy, but you are sure to find it in more than one style which good taste sanctions.

We will offer them all at a price which insures a material saving.

Foulard Waists in white with black dots, navy with white dots or black with white dots; box plaited yoke, white lawn embroidered turn-overs on collar and cuffs. Pongee Waists, in tan or white ground, embroidered with silk polka dots in assorted colorings; front of shirring or tucking, French back, full sleeves. Value $5.75. At $3.90

Lawn and Lace Waists.

Waists of White Lawn, with embroidery or lace insertions, hemstitched or plain tucking, in the newest effects, of which we have a generous assortment. At 98c

Waists of White Lawn, with several rows of embroidery insertion and tucks, some with hemstitched tucking or fagoting. At $1.50

Waists of Fine White Lawn, trimmed with dainty embroidery, lace or fagoting, full front; tucked back, new sleeves. At $1.98

Waists of All-over Cluny Lace, button side or front effect, finished with fancy ball trimming. At $6.90 and $7.50

We Will Offer Special for Monday:

Dress Silks.

Printed Foulards, 20 and 27 inches wide, the balance of all our 59c. and 65c. grades, a good variety of patterns from which to choose. At 39c

Guaranteed Black Taffetas at Special Prices:
19 in. wide. At 48c. 27 in. wide. At 68c.
23 in. wide. At 64c. 36 in. wide. At 88c.

Natural Pongees, 34 inches wide; without doubt it is the most perfect Pongee which the market affords. Special at 88c.

Fast Black Silks, 27 inches wide, water, perspiration and spot proof.
At 49c, 69c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 per yard.

White Warp Taffetas, 19 inches wide, with light colored fillings make an ideal shirt waist suit; all the new two-toned effects, in light or dark colorings. Value 75c. per yard. At 58c.

Women's Bathing Suits.

This season's models exhibit a tendency toward simplicity. The shirt waist effects with high or low neck are quite effective, despite the lack of unnecessary elaboration. Our variety includes those as severely plain or as rich in trimming as you may want them, of Flannels, Alpaca, Mohair, Brilliantine, Taffeta Silk, Peau de Soie, or Satin. The prices are very modest—$2.25, $3.50, $4.50, $5.90, up to $35.00. We have not neglected the Misses and Children, either. They have considerable latitude in the choice of styles and fabrics at proportionately low prices.

Cool Dress Fabrics.

The weaver's craft never gave a better demonstration of its possibilities than that which finds expression in the new fabrics which have found a place in our department. Chaste white and soft cream are the predominating colors.

Cream or White Voiles, 46 inches wide, at 69c to $1.50 per yard.
Cream or White Sicilians and Mohairs, 36 to 46 inches wide, at 50c to $1.50 per yard.
Cream or White Crepe de Paris, 44 inches wide, at 98c to $2.00 per yard.
Cream or White Boliennes, 44 inches wide, at $1.25 to $1.50 per yard.
We also have Serges, Cheviots, Etamines and Granites in an exhaustive variety of weaves and colors.
Black all-wool Voiles, 36 inches wide, the weave of which will not pull, crisp finish, perfect black. At 39c per yard
Mohair Sicilians, 50 inches wide, of brilliant finish and extra heavy weight, in black, royal, navy, brown or gray. At 59c per yard
Silk striped, part wool Challies, 29 inches wide, in this season's newest designs. At 25c

"The cigar that's always good"

Robert Burns

10 cts.

REDFERN.

Summer Clearing Sale,

Commencing Monday, May 25.

Their entire stock of Imported Gowns, suitable for street, dress and reception wear, including

Blouses, Tea Gowns, Tailor Made Gowns

and all their models in

Street and Reception Dresses,

Also their late shipment of the most exclusive

Yachting Garments.

All at prices marked to warrant a speedy clearance.

Undoubtedly the most noteworthy showing, embracing the work of their own designers and the foremost European creators of fashion.

568 Fifth Ave., 46th and 47th Sts.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG

PRESENT THEIR SPRING STYLES IN

WOMEN'S SHIRTS

in Silk, Linen, Madras, Cheviot, Flannel, etc.

EXCLUSIVE—ELEGANT.

See name and trade mark. The recognized mark of *character* and *perfection* in Haberdashery for Men and Women. At leading stores.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

GOODSELL-BEDELL BILL'S EFFECT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not in the history of sanitary legislation of this or any other State has there ever been a law enacted so pernicious, so detrimental to the public health, so harmful to the philanthropic and hygienic endeavors of public-spirited citizens, as the signing of the Goodsell-Bedell bill by Gov. Odell.

Under the Law of 1900, Chapter 327, cities of the first class were authorized to erect sanatoria for the treatment of consumptives outside the city limits, such acts and the selection of the site to be subject to the approval of the State and local Boards of Health. Private property was sufficiently protected by the general laws. The effect of the Goodsell-Bedell law is to make it hereafter practically prohibitive to establish such a sanatorium anywhere in the State. If any Board of Supervisors of a county or a Town Board should be opposed to the establishment of an institution for consumptives, the mere adoption of resolutions would suffice to make the creation of such an institution impossible.

To my personal knowledge, a number of eminent physicians of this State have written to his Excellency the Governor, begging him not to sign the bill. Two important medical organizations—i. e., the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York State Medical Association (Fifth District)—have passed resolutions requesting the Governor, in the name of justice, science, and humanity, to withhold his signature from the bill. The following is the closing paragraph of one of those resolutions:

Resolved, That the New York Academy of Medicine deeply deplores the passage of the above bill, and urgently requests his Excellency the Governor to withhold his signature to the act, which, in case it became a law, would involve the loss of thousands of lives and increase the spread of tuberculosis within the crowded districts of our cities and towns, and which would have to be considered an act of the greatest injustice and inhumanity.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society appealed to the Governor for the same purpose through its Secretary, Mr. Edward T. Devine, by a lengthy and explicit letter. The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, M. W. Edward M. L. Ehlers, wrote on behalf of the Masonic fraternity, earnestly requesting the Governor to withhold his signature from the Goodsell-Bedell bill. The above-mentioned two medical bodies must certainly be considered representative of modern scientific medicine and have the public interest at heart, and the Masonic fraternity and the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York certainly stand for true practical philanthropy. Why, in spite of the protestations of these four important organizations, the Governor saw fit to sign the bill it is difficult to explain.

Until twenty-five years ago consumption was considered a hopeless disease; now, through modern sanatorium treatment, from 50 to 75 per cent are cured. For the consumptive poor, and those in moderate circumstances, the sanatorium is the only haven of hope. The rich can apply the sanatorium methods in their own homes with perhaps equal success; for the poor, it has been demonstrated here and abroad that institutional treatment is the only salvation. In all States a most active propaganda for the establishment of sanatoria is going on. The United States Government has two Federal sanatoria of its own. New York, which took the lead in the prevention of tuberculosis, has not yet a single State institution for the cure of this disease, and now comes this terrible blow which puts an end for the present to the work of combating and restricting the ravages of consumption. Any city, fraternal order, charity organization, or philanthropic person will be practically prohibited from providing a home for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis.

I am convinced, could the Governor see the sufferings of body and mind of the thousands and thousands of consumptives in this State, who are daily hoping and praying for the opening of such institutions, he would not have signed that bill. The majority of these unfortunate sufferers must now give up the hope of being received in such an institution, and most of them will have to linger and die from their disease, which is curable, but for which there are, and will be, no places to cure it. Petty, local, and private interests will be arrayed against such institutions through the mistaken idea of their danger, and the law will be on the side of every little town and county board which does not wish a sanatorium in its vicinity.

Experience has amply demonstrated that properly conducted sanatoria are no danger to the neighborhood, but, on the contrary, a benefit. In Germany, where sanatoria have been in operation for many years, the mortality from tuberculosis in the surrounding villages has actually decreased since the establishment of these institutions. Doubtlessly the clean and hygienic habits of the sanatorium inmates have been imitated by the villagers for their own good and for the sanitary improvement of their communities.

I cannot help thinking that the Governor has signed this bill under a misapprehension, and I sincerely trust that he himself will be instrumental in its early repeal. The law as it stands is a calamity, a discredit to our State, and detrimental to the best interests of the citizens at large. It will deprive thousands of consumptives who are still in a curable state from being cured, and as the hopeless cases cannot be removed from the crowded tenement districts, where they are constant centres of infection, it will tend to increase the frequency of mortality from tuberculosis to a most alarming degree. The sooner the law is repealed the more lives will be saved, the more homes be made happy, and the more breadwinners given back to the community as useful citizens.

May this appeal to our Governor and the statesmen at Albany not be in vain.

S. A. KNOPF, M. D.,
Chairman of the Committee on the Relief of the Sick Poor of the Third New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.

New York, May 23, 1903.

SAFETY APPLIANCES AT SEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rarely is a more timely topic taken up for discussion than that which appeared in your paper several days ago entitled "Safety Appliances at Sea," over the signature of Theodore I. Holcombe. Many of the gentleman's questions were very pertinent; but he labors under a wrong impression when he assumes that there have been no other complaints from any source against the rotten lifeboats now in use on most seagoing vessels. These complaints do not, as a rule, appear in the daily press, but they are none the less vociferous and ever-increasing.

There is not a marine journal in the country that cannot furnish convincing evidence of this fact. Time and again has attention been called to the lack of emergency appliances for saving human life at sea. For a score of years or more, however, these complaints have availed nothing, for the simple reason that the complaints so voiced have not been directed against the proper target. In other words, it has been assumed that the power of invention has been paralyzed, whereas, the fact is that the inventive brains of the country have kept pace with the increased demands for protection necessitated by the peculiar and advanced construction of the seagoing vessels of to-day.

The real fault lies in the fact that human life is the cheapest commodity known in the world to-day, and that this fact is so well known, few, if any, inspection boards fail to recognize and take advantage of it. Under the statutory laws of the United States Government the decision of the inspectors must be accepted as final, and it is not difficult to understand the temptation confronting these officials and their refusal to recognize new and expensive devices which will call for an additional outlay on the part of shipowners, with whom they maintain an exceedingly close, if not profitable relationship. An absolutely honest board, possessed of average intelligence, would not hesitate for a moment to condemn the present inefficient raft service, however expensive it might be to those interested chiefly from a monetary standpoint.

I have in mind what might be termed an almost perfect apparatus which has been subjected to the most thorough and convincing tests, and its efficiency has yet to be successfully questioned. I do not know but what there may be others, but the present condition of affairs affords but little encouragement as to when any of them may be placed upon the market. Be that as it may, one device is a certainty and could be made immediately available by every shipowner in the country to-day did not the question of a few dollars enter into their calculations. I do not wish to be understood as "boosting" a particular device or apparatus. I simply mention this fact in passing that a real safety appliance exists and that the question of an emergency float has been solved.

There are certain conditions governing such a float which must be met, and are not met, under the system now in force. Two of these conditions are vastly important. Immediate launching is one; time required for filling some the other. Not over three minutes at the outside should be consumed in so doing, if the word emergency means all that it stands for. In fires, collisions, and other accidents pertaining to the navigation of the high seas no action tending to the preservation of human life can be taken too quickly. Even as on the land, where the first few minutes at a fire are of the utmost importance, so is every minute thus saved upon the water.

In talking with a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the inefficiency of the present system, he gave me at first hand the startling information that within a week and directly following inspection he was shown where putty had been used for plugging rust holes in a so-called metallic raft, and the putty was so soft that it could easily be dug out with the fingers. This had been cleverly covered with a coat of paint and was not at once apparent to the ordinary observer. Nevertheless there were the holes; there was the putty; there was the paint, and the fact that the entire outfit had passed a most successful inspection.

I cordially agree with Mr. Holcombe in his hope that an individual boycott may soon be placed upon all passenger carrying vessels which fail to provide something more against accident besides cockleshell boats that cannot be launched and rafts or floats incapable of sustaining their own weight when cast overboard. Meanwhile great is the buoyancy of putty; great is the sustaining power of paint, but greater than all these is the obliquity of official vision which fails to discover that for which it is most adequately paid.

DANIEL A. HOLMES.

New York, May 22, 1903.

"PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL ETHICS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your very interesting editorial in your issue of May 20, headed "The Physician and the Druggist," you speak of the document adopted by the American Medical Association at its New Orleans meeting as "the code of medical ethics."

I wish to call your attention to the fact that it is not a "code" which was adopted at that meeting. A code is a law, and the association is awake to the fact that it can no longer enforce a code, as public sentiment in the various State differ; hence they adopted what they choose to call "principles of medical ethics" as "a suggestive and advisory document," which is a very different thing from a code. This change from a code to an "advisory document" is a very important step, and means that the profession does not intend to be bound down in the future, as in the past, by narrow dogma respected by few and observed by only a very limited number of physicians.

Another important step taken was to eliminate restrictions as to consultations; hence a member of the regular profession—or as it is commonly called the old school—is at liberty to consult with any physician according to the dictates of his own conscience. This is perhaps the most important step taken by the medical profession for the last century, and it is of interest to know that it is really following in the footsteps of the New York State Medical Society, which many years ago decided not to be bound by the old code of ethics and have consulted with any physician they saw fit to meet. Therefore the profession of the country at large has now fallen in line with the New York State Society, otherwise known as the "liberal" school.

Of course each State is at liberty to adopt any code of ethics desired, but it is important to bear in mind that the narrow restrictions heretofore thrown around the profession have been removed and medicine from to-day on will be a liberal profession, regardless of antiquated dogma and rules and of conduct applicable to school children, but not worthy of scientific men of broad education.

The principles of ethics as adopted by the association is the work of a committee of eminent medical men, who conscientiously and fearlessly presented what they believed to be right, and two of these gentlemen, the Chairman, Dr. H. Eliot Harris and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, are worthy citizens of our own city.

C. C.

New York, May 21, 1903.

CAR TRACKS ON CENTRAL BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been another case recently in which the Board of Alderman has defied the will of the people that will not be forgotten in a hurry, at least in the Bronx. This was the refusal to grant a franchise for laying car tracks on Central Bridge. An analysis of the vote follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent, &c.
Manhattan	13	20	4
Bronx	7	0	0
Brooklyn	4	16	2
Queens	1	3	0
Richmond	2	1	0
Vice President	1	..	..
Borough Presidents	3	0	2
Total	31	40	8

It was a matter that concerned the Bronx most seriously, and all the representatives of this borough were present and voted in favor of it. Of the Manhattan Aldermen three-fifths were against it, and of those from Brooklyn four-fifths voted "no." This was not a case of making one more gift to an ever-hungry corporation—the railway company was indifferent, and the transit facilities were demanded by the people of the Bronx and many in Manhattan.

How any Manhattan Alderman could imagine that he was serving the interests of his constituents by keeping access to the Bronx difficult passes all comprehension. Doubtless those who voted "no" have thousands of constituents who like to come up for a trolley ride in the Bronx, or to visit its parks, its Botanic Garden and Zoological Park on a Sunday or holiday. It is not our own people alone who crowd the cars on those days, for most of us avoid riding in them at such times. And what shall be said of the sixteen Brooklyn Aldermen who went out of their way to deny us our wish? Did they imagine that Brooklyn could be injured in any way by this franchise, or was it a piece of spite work? Do the people of Brooklyn like to be represented by men who act like that? There will soon be two new bridges connecting Brooklyn with Manhattan. What would the Brooklyn people think if the Bronx Aldermen had voted against allowing cars to cross one or both of them? The same applies to Queens. The lone "me, too," opposing vote from Richmond was probably due to ignorance.

At the next election men who act like dogs in the manger toward the people of other boroughs ought to be kept at home, and those who know the circumstances should bring this matter to mind at the proper time.

FREDERICK A. FERNALD,
Secretary of Heights Taxpayers Ass'n.

New York, May 19, 1903.

THE NEGRO AND THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said that there is a better day dawning for the American negro. Surely to every lover of humanity this is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The negro meanwhile is long suffering and patient. There are those in the North who hold that his salvation from the ills which at times seem to threaten his very existence is to be found along the lines of industrial education. And to safeguard this crusade for industrial training it is held that Northern philanthropic endeavor must not run counter to Southern sentiment on the negro question. And while this campaign of education goes on the negro must remain passive if the South is to be in a receptive mood. As it is now understood in the North, any work undertaken in behalf of the negro in the South which does not receive the cordial approval, or at least indulgence, of the South, is doomed to disappointment and failure.

Salutary and remedial though it be in a measure, education is not a cure for all the ills that beset the negro. Acting under instructions, he is now practicing self-effacement in the vain hope that the South will settle, and settle right, the race problem. There are, it is true, many great and good men in the South, but it is expecting altogether too much of human nature to imagine that they will stand up fearlessly against rock-ribbed traditions and overwhelming numbers.

Serious as the problem is, the attitude just now of some Northern men seeking Southern fame is indeed humorous. But the smile soon wears off when we consider the fact that they still tread the soil made hallowed by sacred memories. These men are engaged in the bewildering spectacle of falling over each other in their eagerness to meet and greet the Southerner in his views with respect to the negro. "Yes, you men of the South knew better than we of the North what is best for the negro; hence we leave it with you, gentlemen, who have this burden at your door, to do with it as you will." A piteous spectacle these descendants of the Puritans falling on the necks of the South and agreeing to the undoing of it all for fleeting notoriety.

And while all this is taking place in the North, the South is busied sending ambassadors abroad fixing the heart of the North against the "shiftless and ignorant black horde" who have only had sense enough to vote, when they could, the Republican ticket.

In the midst of many uncertain sounds and discordant notes, one fact remains, if we are to believe the true voice of the South: That no honorable, intelligent, and industrious negro is either worthy to vote or to hold any position of profit or trust under the Government. In a word, the sentiment prevails in the South that any white man or "white chambermaid is a thousand times better than Booker T. Washington."

GEORGE L. PRYOR.

Brooklyn, May 22, 1903.

THE NEW JERSEY MARSHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some evenings ago in a general conversation of old New York residents in reminiscent mood among the subjects discussed was the condition of the marsh extending from Jersey City and Hoboken during the last century and within the early recollection of the present generation.

Several contended that it was covered by a forest, through which ran the road to New York; others that it was a thicket of brushwood; another that it has always been the same treeless marsh as it appears to-day. Unable to establish the fact, with such divergent statements, it was suggested that the question be referred to THE TIMES, believing that among its numerous readers some one would be found who could answer the question or name some historical publication by which the fact could be established.

Permit an old subscriber to ask, through the columns of your valued journal, a solution of the question.

J. W. H.

New York, May 17, 1903.

NEW YORK'S OLDEST RELIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the coming celebration of the birthday of the City of New York, it is interesting to inquire what is the oldest thing in it. I have always heard that the weather vane on the white church at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, playfully known as the Church of the "Heavenly Rooster," claims the honor, which is disputed by the bell that hangs in the belfry on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

Both came from Holland and were presented to the churches with appropriate ceremonies, accounts of which are doubtless still preserved in the archives that probably would give the dates that could prove the respective ages of both relics.

Which should share the honors at the coming festivities?

MARY KNIGHT.

New York, May 18, 1903.

Burglars on the East Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Were one of your staff appointed to investigate and publish the police records of the burglaries that are now going on in this town, the inhabitants thereof would be amazed, and that portion who have not as yet met with any loss would feel grateful for the information. It would perhaps act as a warning to them not to place too much reliance upon that protection to which we are so justly entitled but have not got.

In the vicinity of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street recently three apartments and seven places of business have been broken into and robbed, without one arrest being made, which speak volumes for the fancied protection of our blue-coated guardians. In my own particular case indications point to the crime having been committed in the dark hours of the morning, and although the door was left wide open the fact remained undiscovered by the police.

W. D.

New York, May 22, 1903.

The Colt Born in Mail Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your to-day's account of the "Colt Born in Mail Street" is authentic, and not intended as a joke, the treatment of its animals by the "company carrying the mails in New York," should receive the immediate attention of the S. P. C. A. In the humorous (?) account of your reporter, there is nothing but to excite the contempt and disgust of any decent man, to anyone allowing an animal in such a condition to help drag a loaded wagon around—and under contract with the United States Government at that.

CHAS. H. SCHOTT.

Brooklyn, May 23, 1903.

Town Where No Green Thing Grows.

"I was out in Butte, Mont., last week, and assuredly it is a wonderful town," said Mr. J. A. Montcalm of New Orleans. "I wouldn't want to live there if they'd agree to give me the place, for it is almost hideous in its want of vegetation—not a bush, leaf, flower, or even sprig of grass is to be seen. The Desert of Sahara couldn't be more devoid of verdure. The cause of this is due to the fumes from the big smelters that are destructive to all vegetable life. Nevertheless Butte is a great town, and as a mining camp, takes precedence of any in the world. Its toilers in the mines get better average pay than anywhere else in this country. The labor union there rules with Czarlike imperiousness and its supremacy is never questioned."—Washington Post.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:36	Sun sets...7:18	Moon sets...3:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:57	Gov. Isl'd...6:12	H. Gate...8:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:25	Gov. Isl'd...6:44	H. Gate...8:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Merchant Prince, Argentina	2:00 P. M.	....
TUESDAY, MAY 26.		
Alton, Brazil	8:30 A. M.	....
Aurania, Liverpool	....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	....
City of Memphis, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	12:30 P. M. *3:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.		
Cherokee, Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	....
Denver, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia and Barbados	11:30 A. M. *12:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav	11:00 A. M.	....
Hindoo, Hull	....	....
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Ravenna, Naples and Genoa	....	2:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, MAY 28.		
Barbarossa, Bremen	....	11:00 A. M.
Blucher, Hamburg	....	6:30 A. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Germania, Naples	....	....
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	....	11:00 A. M.
Monterey, Mexican ports and Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	12:00 M.	....
FRIDAY, MAY 29.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	....	7:30 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Coronda, Argentina	....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Trinidad	....	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting

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AGENTS FOR
The Packard, C.G.V. Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May §23 and up to May §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, April 25; Shanghai, April 26; Yokohama, May 6, and Honolulu, May 13, reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic and were dispatched East at 10 A. M. May 22, and are due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 25.

Citta di Palermo, Gibraltar, May 12.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, May 22.
City of Savannah, Savannah, May 22.
Liguria, Naples, May 12.
Minnetonka, London, May 16.
[illegible], May 9.
Thordis, Gibraltar, May 11.
Vaderland, Antwerp, May 16.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 24.
Altai, Port Limon, May 18.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, May 24.
[illegible], New Orleans, May 19.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, May 14.
Olinda, Havana, May 21.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, May 13.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, May 15.
Yucatan, Colon, May 19.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Antilla, Nassau, May 22.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, May 21.
Colorado, Brunswick, May 24.
Grosser Kurfürst, Bremen, May 16.
Nueces, Galveston, May 20.
Oceanic, Liverpool, May 20.
Pathfinder, San Juan, May 22.
Piedmonte, Barbados, May 20.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

El Paso, New Orleans, May 23.
Deutschland, Hamburg, May 21.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 14.
Nacoochee, Savannah, May 25.
Patricia, Hamburg, May 16.
Toronto, Hull, May 16.
Yanarira, Trinidad, May 18.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, May 13.
Barcelona, Hamburg, May 15.
Ben Cruachan, St. Lucia, May 21.
City of Augusta, Savannah, May 27.
La Savoie, Havre, May 23.

Arrived.

SS Beatrice, (Nor.,) Christophersen, Port Maria and Annatto Bay, &c., May 18, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, La Guayra, &c., May 13, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at about 12:30 A. M., 25th.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) Buss, Santos, &c., April 27, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:50 A. M., 25th.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow and Moville, May 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6:27 P. M.

SS Hector, Keene, Boston.

SS Augusta, (Aust.,) Scopinch, Fernandina, May 2?, with mdse. in transit to Phelps Brothers & Co. Will finish loading for Trieste.

SS Ramon De Larrinaga, (Span.,) Uribarri, Sagua, &c., May 9, with mdse. to Larrinaga & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, May 21, and Charleston, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Evelyn, Sullivan, Mayaguez, &c., May 1, with mdse. to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Krech, Hamburg, May 14, Southampton, 15th, and Cherbourg, 16th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:24 A. M.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool, May 15, and Queenstown, 16th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:17 A. M.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp, May 8, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Randermann, Bremen May 12, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co., for New York and Baltimore. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Fournier, Havre, May 16, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Paloma, (Cuban,) Baker, Gibara, &c., May 9, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS Cape Corrientes, (Br.,) Isbister, Sagua, &c., May 18, with sugar to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Norte, Gardner, Galveston, May 18, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS City of Macon, (new, 5,000 tons,) Fisher, Chester, Penn., in ballast to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Swazi, (Br.,) Dobbies, Boston, May 22.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east-northeast, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Hector, for Philadelphia.
SS Hughenden, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Hugoma, for Charlotte Harbor.
SS Gibraltar, (Br.,) for Port Natal.
SS Washington, (Ital.,) for Genoa.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 24.—SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Merich, from Bremen for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from Rotterdam and Boulogne for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Capt. Vinckers, from New York via West Indies for Amsterdam, passed Dover to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for this port, arr. at Plymouth yesterday.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, for New York, sld. from this port yesterday.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 7:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:45 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from Hamburg via Cherbourg for New York, sld. from Southampton at 4:05 P. M. to-day.

Cruse & Fils Frères
Bordeaux
THE LEADING BRAND OF CHOICE
Clarets & Sauternes.

Carl Acker
Wiesbaden
Fine Rhine & Moselle Wines
Highly recommended for superiority.

CHAS. F. SCHMIDT & PETERS,
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

THIS SPECIAL SALE TERMINATES THE LAST OF THIS WEEK

Exchanged

AEOLIANS and ORCHESTRELLES

at Reduced Prices

THE SPECIAL SALE of slightly used Aeolians and Orchestrelles will terminate Friday, May 29th. Prices on Aeolians are so rigidly maintained that this is indeed a rare opportunity for those who have thought that they should like to have an Aeolian, but who did not feel warranted in purchasing a new instrument.

There is, perhaps, no other one fact which in itself speaks so favorably for the Aeolian and the Orchestrelle, as the frequent instances in which the purchaser desires to exchange his instrument for one of higher price. In other words, he no sooner realizes, through practical experience in the Home, what the instruments really are, than he is ready and eager to increase his investment.

The disposition to possess the improvements as they appear in later styles has become emphasized since the development and introduction of the Orchestrelle, which embodies distinctive features in quality of tone as well as in mechanism.

The Aeolian Company desires naturally to encourage this tendency, and the result is an accumulation of instruments which, without being worn, are not strictly new.

These are placed in perfect condition for all practical purposes, in many instances are as good as if they had never been used, and are subject to the same guarantee. Twice a year a special sale is held. This Spring the sale embraces an unusually large stock, at prices which will insure their prompt purchase. Included are a few Pianolas loaned to customers while waiting for special cases made to order.

It may be of interest to mention that the majority of instruments offered below were the styles upon which the strongest endorsements were obtained. The Aeolian Grand differs only in case design from the first instrument owned by the late Queen Victoria and now in Balmoral castle. Style 1500 is an exact duplicate of the instrument purchased by Grand Duke Michaelovitz of Russia.

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
ORCHESTRELLE, STYLE W	$1,800	$1,800
ORCHESTRELLE, STYLE V	1,500	1,200
ORCHESTRELLE, STYLE VX	1,350	900
AEOLIAN, STYLE GRAND	750	375
AEOLIAN, STYLE COLONIAL	600	300
AEOLIAN, STYLE CHIPPENDALE	600	300
AEOLIAN, STYLE A	400	280

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
AEOLIAN, STYLE D	$300	$240
AEOLIAN, STYLE 1500	500	200
AEOLIAN, STYLE 1450	350	150
AEOLIAN, STYLE 1250	300	125
AEOLIAN, STYLE 1050	275	100
AEOLIAN, STYLE 700	200	75
AEOLIAN, STYLE PRINCESS	75	37.50

New Orchestrelles ranging in price from $600 to $2,500.

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave.

Selling Agents { FREDERICK LOESER CO .... Brooklyn. LAUTER CO .... Newark.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE 115 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW POTATOES.

Peck, 41c. Basket, 21c.

The finest new potatoes now in the market are those coming from Florida and Georgia. The best varieties are the Florida and Savannah Rose. We are daily receiving prime lots of the fanciest of these splendid Southern potatoes; they are of good size and excellent quality. The low price named for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday affords a chance to lay in a supply. Many items in the list are exceptionally good values.

Crackers.
Zu Zu Ginger, Uneeda Milk } pkge.... 3c
Fig Newtons, Graham and Fruit, lb. 12c

Tomatoes.
Maryland Standards, solid pack and fully ripened. Large can 7c

Cocoa.
Walter Baker & Co.'s, ½ lb. can 16c
Triumph Brand, ½ lb. can 16c

Starch—Best quality laundry gloss starch; 3 lb. box, 13c.

Butler's Condensed Milk, made from pure rich milk and sugar, 3 cans 25c

Smoked Beef—Finest quality, thinly sliced, and package of Uneeda Biscuits free, per pkge. 15c

Coney Island Soap, 13 cakes 25c
Chunk Soap, 9 large cakes 25c
Laundry Soap, pure and of excellent cleaning properties, 16-oz. bars, 5 for 25c
Clothes Pins, hardwood, 100 for 9c
Xler Washing Fluid, bottle 7c
Violet Ammonia, highly perfumed, bottle 10c
Concentrated Ammonia, bottle 10c
Powdered Borax, the best quality; ½-lb. pkge., 8c; ¼-lb. pkge., 4c
Laundry Wax, with handle, 3 for 5c
Cleanwel Washing Powder, the best cleanser; 4-lb. pkge., 18c.; lb. pkge., 8c.; 6-oz. pkge 2c
Salmon, Sport Brand, sockeye, lb. tall cans, 2 for 25c

Fairy Soap. the best floating white soap made, 3 cakes 10c

Potted Ham and Tongue, extra fine, ¼-lb. can, 8c.; ⅛-lb. can 4c
Sardines, in good oil, ¼-lb. can 5c
Sardines, best quality, domestic; can with key 7c
Millar's Orange Marmalade, genuine Irish manufacture, lb. jar. 15c
Jelly, all flavors, in Mason jars 10c
Pearl Tapioca, lb. carton 8c
Blue Ribbon Farina, lb. carton 8c
Liberty Preserves, made from choice fresh fruits, packed in stone crocks, patent Weirtop, 3 lbs 25c
Peaches and Pears, fancy Southern, in good syrup, 3-lb. can 9c

Salad Oil, domestic, best quality, quart bottle, 18c.; pint, 10c.; ½-pint 5c
Rice—Fancy, good quality, lb. 5c
Hominy—Kiln dried, fancy Southern; 2-lb. pkge. 7c.; 5-lb. pkge. 13c
Blue Ribbon Jams, made from finest fresh fruits; absolutely pure; lb. jar 15c
Corn Starch—Xler brand, fine and fresh; pkge. 6c
Toilet Paper, 1,000 sheets, pkge 5c
Fly Paper—better than a fly trap—six sheets 5c
Lemons—extra fancy Palermos—dozen 15c
Corned and Roast Beef, lb. can 13c
Salmon, fancy sockeye, ½-lb. flat can 9c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

No Rough Red Hands.
Stainoff
10c. a cake.
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YACHTS RACE TO-MORROW

Reliance's Superiority in Reaching Shown by Last Week's Races.

New Yacht Has Yet to Prove What She Can Do Against Her Rivals in Beating and Running.

Now that the Reliance has demonstrated her superiority to Columbia in reaching and to Constitution in drifting, yachtsmen are waiting for a wind and course that will give the new yacht a chance to show her ability in a beat to windward. The races of Thursday and Saturday were sailed under almost identical conditions, that is, over the same twenty-five-mile course, with the wind very light for the first leg and shifting in such a way as to make both races a reach around the course. The results also were similar, for they showed conclusively that in reaching Reliance is in a class by herself.

Constitution's showing in Saturday's race was a surprise and disappointment to her owner and admirers, but luck, which has ever been unkind to the 1901 Herreshoff boat, was against her once more. When setting her balloon jibtopsail the sheets got on the wrong side, and in the ten minutes that elapsed before the sheets were untangled, Constitution had lost all the impetus given her by the little breeze that justified the start. Then she was becalmed just before reaching the first mark, and again after rounding the second mark. As in the first race, most of the luck was with Reliance, but it has been observed very often in yacht races that the boat which gets the lead usually gets the luck. The third race of the Glen Cove series is scheduled for to-morrow.

In former yachting seasons, when ninety-footers were in commission and the time approached for a race, as a rule the boats were hauled out on the marine railway at the Herreshoff shops at Bristol to be overhauled and have their underbodies cleaned and touched up generally, but at the present time, judging from the departure of the Constitution, Columbia and Reliance to railway yards at the head of Long Island Sound, the plans of former years have been abandoned by the managers of the big racing boats. The Glen Cove series of races being the first this season, naturally the managers of the big boats wished to have their crafts as near the racing courses as possible. A sail from Bristol to Glen Cove would produce some business, where a cleaning at City Island or in Brooklyn would leave the underbodies of the boats in almost as good condition as when they came off the marine railways.

The next time the big sloops come to Bristol there will be a quantity of racing gear ready for them, though it will probably not be brought into use before the trial races off Newport. Rush work is the order of the day on the new steel clubtopsail yard under construction at the Herreshoff shops. The spar is to be constructed on lines that will make it much more staunch than the one used by the Columbia for a short time in 1899, before it buckled in a sailing spin off Sandy Point Light in the lower bay.

Extra sets of steel spars are all ready at the Herreshoff shops now for the Constitution, the Reliance, and the Columbia in case they are needed if accidents occur. The boats easily could be equipped with four or five sets of clubtopsail spars and spinnaker poles if the demand should be made, and in case the yachts need sails there are enough at the Herreshoff shops belonging to the three big crafts to fit them out nearly a dozenfold.

The result of the trials of the Bar Harbor class of new 30-footers in Bristol Harbor this Spring is such that they are found to be boats very evenly balanced and not nearly as stiff as the first of the class tried under sail last Fall. They are very handy boats from what was seen of their manoeuvring in the harbor the past few weeks, as each of them was given a spin under sail before being sent to the eastward. There are four of these boats yet to be rigged at the Walker's Cove yard. One of the craft, the Redwing, can be distinguished most readily from the others of the fleet, because her topsides are painted vermilion. Two others have black topsides.

The new schooner yacht for Morton F. Plant of the Larchmont and New York Yacht Clubs is all plated at the Herreshoff shops and doubtless will be ready to go into the water about the first part of next month. Mr. Plant, who is Vice Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, has had quite a number of pleasure craft constructed at the Herreshoff shops in the past two years. He has now in his possession a respectable sized fleet of boats, and more are under construction. Within a year he has had built the steam yacht Parthenia, about to be placed in commission, a thirty-four-foot cruising sloop, two launches, and a new schooner yacht, soon to be finished. The new schooner is to be named Ingomar, after a schooner yacht he owned years ago. Another of his boats which is nearly ready to be taken away is named Nellie, and resembles Harold Vanderbilt's cruiser Trivia. Capt. Holmes of the Parthenia will take Mr. Plant's steam yacht Parthenia to New London the latter part of next week, and will tow the Nellie away to that port at the same time.

A new twenty-five-foot racing sloop of the centreboard type has just been constructed at the Herreshoff shops and was launched from the Walker's Cove yard last Thursday. The craft is wide and shallow and has a cabin open around the sides. The boat, which is named The Flight, ought to give a good account of herself. The craft has been partly rigged and will soon be given a spin.

SIR THOMAS SURPRISED.

Did Not Think That Reliance Was So Much Better Than Columbia.

GLASGOW, May 24.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in an interview regarding the excellent form shown by Reliance, admitted that he was somewhat surprised that Reliance was so much better than Columbia, but he pointed out that Columbia was never fast at drifting. He said that he reserved judgment regarding the Reliance until he heard of her performance at top racing speed. He was not sorry to think that America had a good boat in Reliance. He wanted the cup, but he also wanted some sport in getting it. He believed that he had an exceptionally good vessel, better than had yet been shown, but he wanted no runaway victory. "The closer the races the better it will please me," remarked Sir Thomas, "provided Shamrock III. finishes on the right side." He saw nothing in Reliance's victory to shake his belief in Shamrock III.

The preparations completed promise an enthusiastic send-off for Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet, which will leave for America on Thursday at 1 P. M. Both the Shamrocks and Sir Thomas's steam yacht Erin are now docked preparatory to their departure. A flotilla of turbine and other steamers, tugs, and yachts, have been engaged to escort the fleet down the Clyde. Many prominent men have accepted invitations to be present at the banquet, which will be given to Sir Thomas Lipton by the Corporation of Greenock on Tuesday. Sir Thomas expects that the yachts will make the passage under three weeks.

SEAWANHAKA CHALLENGE CUP.

Conditions for Trophy for Fifteen-Foot Boats Offered by Unnamed Member.

A member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, who desires that his name be not mentioned, has offered for competition in the class of Seawanhaka fifteen-footers a cup, to be known as the "Challenge Cup for the Seawanhaka Fifteen-footers." The conditions have been drawn up as follows:

I. There shall be two annual series, one during the season of 1903, the other during the season of 1904. The winner of the 1903 series shall be entitled to the first series prize for that year and the winner of 1904 shall be entitled to the first series prize for that year.

II. The Challenge Cup shall be held temporarily by the winner of the 1903 series. The owner of the winning yacht shall be responsible for its safekeeping while the cup is in his possession and shall deliver it to the Secretary of the Race Committee before the beginning of the racing season of 1904.

Should the yacht winning the 1903 series be also the winner of the 1904 series, the owner thereof shall be entitled to the permanent possession of the Challenge Cup. Should the winners of the 1903 and 1904 series be different yachts, a series of two out of three races shall be sailed, the winner of two of the races to be entitled to the permanent possession of the Challenge Cup.

III. Each annual series shall consist of six races, in four of which a yacht must start to qualify, such start to be made with the intention of completing the full course. The dates for the races shall be appointed by the Race Committee.

IV. The winner of a series shall be that yacht which has the highest percentage based on the usual Seawanhaka system of scoring, which is as follows:

In each race each yacht shall be credited with a number of points equal to the number of yachts she defeats, with one point added as a premium for entry. A yacht which starts and does not finish, or is disqualified, will receive no points, but will be counted as a defeated yacht in assigning points to her competitors. No yacht shall be counted in awarding points to others after it has become impossible for her to qualify in this series.

The record of a yacht shall be the percentage which the total number of points to her credit at the end of the series bears to the total number of points she would have received had she won every race in which she started. Two yachts at least must start to constitute a race.

V. No professionals shall be carried.

VI. The races during the season of 1903 shall be sailed on Saturday, Aug. 15; Saturday, Sept. 5; Monday, Sept. 7; Saturday, Sept. 19; Saturday, Sept. 26, and Saturday, Oct. 3.

VII. If during the season of 1904 a yacht does not start in the required number of races for the 1904 series, the Challenge Cup shall then become the property of the Race Committee, to offer as a challenge cup for any other class which in their discretion seems advisable, under such terms and conditions as said committee may deem best suited to carry out the intentions of the donor.

VIII. The decision of the Race Committee in all matters pertaining hereto shall be final.

IX. Except as modified herein, the special rules adopted for the class and the racing rules and regulations of the club shall govern.

JOHNSTON de FOREST, Chairman;
CHARLES W. WETMORE,
CLINTON H. CRANE,
DANIEL BACON,
LUIS MONJO, Secretary,
Race Committee.

Yacht Sales Reported.

Hollis Burgess reports that the following yachts have been sold:

The 50-foot steam launch Caprice, owned by John Pettigrew of Springfield, Mass., to G. A. Gibson of Boston.

The 45-foot sloop Fanita, owned by Francis H. Bacon of Milton, Mass., to I. H. Porter of Somerville, Mass. The Fanita is now being rigged as a yawl.

The 21-foot knockabout Louise, owned by R. L. Shewell of Brookline, Mass., to Dr. Norton Prince of Boston.

The 21-foot raceabout Kittie, owned by Harry Lewis of Gardiner, Me., to Charles M. Brush of Brookline, Mass.

The 21-foot raceabout Idol, owned by G. E. Lyman of Boston, to C. B. Gleason of Medford, Mass.

The 21-foot knockabout Meander, owned by Henry W. Peabody of Boston, to E. M. Padelford of Washington, D. C.

The 19-foot jib-and-mainsail Caterpillar, owned by E. B. Maltby of Boston, to Ralph Mason of Boston.

ON LOCAL HANDBALL COURTS.

Stake Money Up for the International Match—Scores of Yesterday's Contests.

James Dunne, Sr., of the Brooklyn Handball Club, received a cablegram yesterday from the editor of The Cork Examiner informing him that the stakes, amounting to £300, had been deposited for the coming international handball match between "Mike" Egan of Jersey City and Timothy Twohill of Kanturk, Ireland. The match, which is for £150 a side and the championship of the world, was arranged by Mr. Dunne, who is backing Egan, as he believes the Jersey City expert can defeat any man in the world in a single-handed handball match.

Twohill is expected to arrive here within a fortnight, and the first half of the home-and-home contest will take place at Egan's Jersey City court about the third week in June. The last half of the match will be decided in Kanturk, Ireland, during the latter part of July, but the exact dates have not been decided upon, and they may not be fixed until the Irish expert arrives here.

Egan is in fine trim for just such a test of his playing capabilities, and since he got back from his Western trip the champion has been hard at work every day. Yesterday he took part in the first five games of a series of eleven games, with Charles O'Leary of the Manhattanville Club as his partner. Oliver Drew, the little Irish expert, and "Con" Cashman, also of the Manhattanville Club, were the opposing players, and they won five straight games from Egan and O'Leary. The first half of the match was played in the Manhattanville court, but the final games will be decided in Egan's court, Jersey City, next Sunday, and Egan says that he and his partner will win, although they will have to take six straight games in order to do so.

This will be the last match in which Oliver Drew will be seen here for some time to come, as he will go back to Ireland during the first week in June. Several fast games were played at Egan's court yesterday, the scores of which follow:

T. Flaherty and W. Joyce	21	21	17	13	21
T. Keegan and J. Egan	16	19	21	21	19
A. Runciman and G. Barbour			21	12	21
T. Waldron and B. Logan			17	21	19
G. Ness and J. Dobbins		21	12	17	21
F. Eckhoff and W. O'Keefe		16	21	21	18
James Egan and M. Walsh			21	21	9
P. Hanley and G. Cullen			16	13	21
John Egan and P. Dolan			21	19	11
T. Jackson and P. Tuite			20	21	21
J. McCourt and J. Waldron			21	21	21
G. Donaldson and J. Mannion			14	19	13
T. Hogan and M. Flynn			13	21	21
J. Whalen and P. Toole			21	14	15

An unusually large gathering of handball experts assembled at the Manhattanville Handball Club's court, 527 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, yesterday in order to witness the first of a series of home-and-home games between Mike Egan of Jersey City, paired with Charles O'Leary and Oliver Drew and his partner, Con Cashman of the local court. They played five games, all of which were won by Drew and Cashman. The latter is a very forceful player, and some of his work in fast rallies was exceedingly clever. Many of the experts present were surprised at Cashman's brilliant play, and some of them believe that in the near future he will be able to hold his own with any of the prominent players, not excepting the champion, Egan. The match will be concluded next Sunday in Egan's Jersey City court, and should Drew and Cashman be returned the winners, and they only have to take one game out of six in order to beat their opponents, a match may be arranged between Egan and Cashman, to be decided after the champion shall have finished his international contest with Twohill, the Irish champion. Following are the scores of the games played yesterday:

Oliver Drew and C. Cashman	21	21	21	21	21
"Mike" Egan and C. O'Leary	13	18	19	20	18
J. Brosnan and P. Egan			21	14	21
J. Middleton and Kelly			18	21	11
McKeon and Sheehan			18	21	21
J. Coleman and J. Trant			21	11	14
T. Heslin and C. Callaghan			14	19	21
P. Dunn and T. Moore			21	21	18
W. P. Cashman and T. O'Connell			16	21	21
M. O'Rourke and C. O'Leary			21	18	18
J. Cashman and Horgan			21	21	21
Bayle and Coleman			19	14	20

An interborough handball match between New York and Brooklyn players was arranged yesterday at Caulfield's court, South Brooklyn, after several fast single and double games had been decided. The match will take place next Sunday, the conditions being the best in five games. The New York representatives will be Edward Hopkins and Edward Grogan and the Brooklyn pair will be P. J. Crosby and Thomas Corbett of Caulfield's court. The scores of yesterday's contests follow:

M. Lawler and F. Hayden		21	21	16
M. Fogarty		17	18	21
T. Corbett and J. Caulfield	21	17	21	14
P. Shortell and T. Dooley	16	21	18	21
R. Bowles and P. Shortell		21	17	21
T. Corbett and T. Dooley		19	21	15
M. J. Caulfield		21	14	21
M. Cassidy		19	21	17
J. Tracey	21	14	21	18
E. J. Fitzgerald	15	21	17	21
H. Burke and D. Curley	18	21	15	21
J. Flynn and F. Fergos	21	19	21	18
J. Gillen		21	21	21
C. Donohue		14	11	17

At Casey's Brooklyn handball court there were several very lively single and double matches decided yesterday. The scores follow:

M. Slater		21	21	21
J. Murphy		2	3	10
R. Shelley		18	21	21
W. Slater		21	16	19
E. Shelley	21	21	18	19
M. McAvoy and T. Maloney	19	20	21	21
T. Gallagher		21	18	21
M. McAvoy		14	21	19
E. Lee and T. Maginnis		15	19	20
T. Setter and F. Ryan		21	21	21
J. Devlin		21	21	21
T. Quinn		18	16	20
P. Donovan and F. Gallagher		19	21	17
W. Heffernan and T. J. Donovan		21	13	21

SOUTHERN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

New York Players Who Will Try for the Championship in Washington.

It has been remarked that the Southern States championship lawn tennis tournament, an annual meeting which begins in Washington, D. C., to-day, was originally planned so as to furnish New York experts an opportunity for early practice and to judge as to which of their number would hold the title and trophy. The tournament this year on the courts of the Bachelors' Lawn Tennis Club has attracted a numerous entry list from among the local players of the first class. Probably this is in a measure due to the fact that the title is now held by the veteran Princeton champion, Raymond D. Little of the West Side Tennis Club. He has held the challenge cup for two years, and a successful defense at the close of this tourney will give him the handsome trophy as his personal possession.

There are several others who hope to wrest the honors from Little, and among those who have journeyed to Washington on such a mission are Robert Le Roy, the young Columbia University student; Dimon H. Roberts, Louis J. Grant, and Wylie C. Grant, all of the New York Lawn Tennis Club. Robert Le Roy and Wylie C. Grant, the present holders of the National indoor doubles championship, will pair in the doubles, and for the mixed doubles Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, National woman's champion in the singles, will pair with Wylie C. Grant.

From the West Side Club the entries include Edward P. Fisher, the ex-metropolitan champion; Frederick G. Anderson, an old-time Canadian title winner; Harold H. Hackett, Yale's ex-champion, and two or three others of tried ability.

The Washingtonians have several good men in the singles, foremost being John C. Davidson, who has won and held the title in former years. Then there is M. A. Agelasto, an attaché of one of the Diplomatic Corps; Baron Frankenstein, Franklin Geoghegan, Dr. L. W. Glazebrook, and others. In the women's championship event Miss Marie Wimer and Miss Maud Banks are expected to compete. The latter played Miss Moore a hard match last year before Miss Moore was finally triumphant.

Star Athletic Club Games.

William H. Kreuger was the principal performer at the members' games of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City, held at Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, yesterday afternoon. He took first place in both the half-mile run and the shot-putting, and these two victories gave him the lead in the contest for the point prize which will be awarded at the end of the season to the member scoring the greatest number of points in the entire series of games. The summary follows:

100-Yard Run.—Won by Peter Waters, (scratch;) Thomas F. Winfield, (9 yards,) second; John E. Fortune, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

300-Yard Run.—Won by D. W. Kennedy, (15 yards;) Frederick D. Rigel, (20 yards,) second; John E. Fortune, (8 yards,) third; Peter Waters, (scratch,) fourth. Time—0:33 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by William H. Kreuger, (40 yards;) R. H. Farrell, (45 yards,) second; James J. Farrell, (scratch,) third; John Foy, (10 yards,) fourth. Time—2:10 2-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by William H. Kreuger, (29 inches,) with an actual put of 34 feet 10½ inches; John Foy, (36 inches,) with 33 feet 5 inches, second; F. D. Rigel, (42 inches,) with 30 feet 11¼ inches, third; John Fortune, (72 inches,) with 25 feet 11½ inches, fourth.

Bicycle Coasting Contest Rules.

Although the distinction between bicycles with and without coaster brakes has been wiped out in this year's rules for the Metropole Cycle Club's coasting contest on Lafayette Boulevard, this city, on June 6, it is the intention as far as possible to remove the element of luck in the fight for the four high-grade bicycles which head the long list of prizes. To this end the four contestants who coast the furthest will be restarted in two heats, and of these four the one who then coasts the greatest distance will be given first choice of prizes, and the others choices in the order of their finishes. The other prizes will be allotted according to values in the order of distances coasted by the respective riders, who will be started in pairs from the top of the long hill.

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THE CITY'S HISTORY.

The secret of the development of this great city lies largely in the treatment given to the children of the successive generations of its curiously varied and rapidly increasing population. By that treatment the forces of assimilation have been matured and applied, until to-day, whatever may be the drawbacks, the community of nearly four millions, drawn from all parts of the world, embracing many conflicting and not a few dangerous elements, compares favorably in the essentials of progressive civilization with any like community existing. It is in the schools, and especially in the common schools, open to all, free to all, maintained at the common cost, shaped from stage to stage by the public opinion of the time, embodying, sustaining, unfolding, and transmitting the ideals of one generation after another, that the public conscience and understanding have gradually been determined and the life of the city has taken its form and substance. It is in recognition of this all-important fact that THE TIMES, in response to the appeal of his Honor the Mayor, has instituted the public school competition in the history of the city.

The plan has been received in the most gratifying manner by those who can be of most service in carrying it to a successful issue, the administrators and teachers of the public schools. For their intelligent coöperation we desire to express our cordial thanks, and we trust that they will amply be rewarded by the results that they can see among the young people under their faithful guidance. We are particularly pleased that the purpose of the plan and the effect sought have been so clearly and sympathetically understood. Evidently the thirteen thousand teachers in the public schools are fully aware of the influence of the great system in which they are engaged on the tone and tendency of the life of the city, on the common standards of conduct, and in unifying and vitalizing the mind of the community which the children now under them will control.

It has been the wish of THE TIMES to offer to the whole public a review of the history of the city as instructive as the limits of space will permit, and it has been deemed best to confine it chiefly to the earlier period of the existence of New York, partly because this period is less known and partly because it is full of meaning with reference to later experience. It has been desired also to promote just pride in the history of the city, which does not at all mean that the story has been one of unbroken success or of uniform excellence of institutions or conduct. It is well for us as well as for our children to know the trials and temptations and partial failures, the inevitable difficulties in short, through which our ancestors built up the wonderful municipality in which we dwell. The marvel of the city's actual growth in extent, in power and wealth, and, on the whole, in character, can be understood only by knowing what hindered as well as what helped in the process. Beyond all doubt the history of New York is encouraging. By the simple test of what has been done it justifies faith as to what can be done. The city has seen dark days and met sore struggles, moral and material. Through them all the vital power of the city has in the long run sufficed to keep its course in the right direction. The forces of good have steadily gained. With courage, fidelity, patience, they will continue to gain.

THE BRIDGE ANNIVERSARY.

When the Brooklyn Bridge was opened twenty years ago yesterday, it was justly regarded as one of the marvels of the time in engineering achievement. It had taken thirteen years actually to build and several more for planning, and it cost about twenty millions of dollars. Its facilities for transportation of passengers were the best then known to be practicable, and were supposed to be adequate to the increasing traffic for many years.

The bridge very promptly met the utmost use for which it had been arranged, and in despite of the admission of the surface lines to the carriage ways and the 4,000 trips their cars make daily across it, it has long been plain that the bridge was very far behind the demands made upon it. To-day three more bridges are planned, of which one is in process of completion. The latter, with a width more than a third greater and a total length one-fifth more, it is expected to build for two-thirds the money and in less than one-half the time. When it and both the others are finished they will be quite short of answering the needs of the two parts of the now united city and three or more tunnels, connected with the rapid transit system and the steam railroads, are planned and will be built. Twenty years is a very short time in the life of a great community, and it is an interesting fact that the whole vast scheme of underground and overhead transit now being carried out does not arouse nearly the excitement caused by the completion of the pioneer bridge a score of years ago.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Those who know the facts will read with surprise the statement made by Mr. WILLIAM CRAMP in his recent lecture before the students of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy to the following effect:

> In one respect the great Morgan ship combine rendered a good service to England, for it awakened that country from its lethargy, and England is now aware that the United States has outstripped her, and she is doing her utmost to regain her former supremacy as mistress of the seas.

So much of this statement as is not arrant nonsense is distinctly untrue and misleading. The same may be said of Mr. CRAMP'S comparison between the prosperous condition of shipbuilding in this country and of the depression which has overtaken that of Great Britain. It is certainly to be regretted that a gentleman of Mr. CRAMP'S standing and reputation should commit himself thus publicly to statements which, however much they may impress those ignorant of the facts, only serve to make us ridiculous abroad and to confirm the impression that "Yankee boasting" is a National habit.

The formation of the Morgan ship combine has not reduced the importance of the merchant marine of Great Britain by a single ton. It has not diverted any business from British to American shipyards, and probably will not. Mr. MORGAN'S deal certainly had an awakening effect in England, but not because it harmed British interests in any way. In fact, the American people have been wondering ever since the International Mercantile Marine was organized "what there is in it for them." They have not yet found out and are not likely to at present. It may work out some advantage in the end, but just how does not now appear.

As to the prosperity of the shipbuilding interests of the United States, American Syren and Shipping prints some facts which are calculated to convey a very different impression from that intended by Mr. CRAMP. Recently all but one of the companies engaged in the building of ocean tonnage have been saved from bankruptcy by a change of control from practical shipbuilders to financiers. That one has a very rich estate behind it, but it is not claimed that it represents a profitable investment of the capital it employs. Syren and Shipping sums the matter up in few words as follows:

> And now comes Mr. CRAMP with his roseate talk of the prosperity of American shipbuilders, and at a time when his own company is barely saved from the bankruptcy courts. His words will be taken as gospel by the unknowing and unthinking. The truth is that all the shipbuilding companies in the United States, except those on the lakes, are working for the future. They are struggling along, keeping up their organization, employing upward of 50,000 men at a rough estimate, and all because they believe a day is coming which will be theirs.

The time for which the American seaboard shipyards are working and waiting will not come until the economic policy of the country is changed for one which lessens the handicap under which they labor. A free registry would be more to their advantage than the present system.

POLICE DISCIPLINE AND THE COURTS

It is undoubtedly true that the proneness of the appellate courts to reverse on what seem to laymen to be technical grounds the convictions of policemen detected in the practice of "the graft" deprives the efforts of an upright and uncompromising Police Commissioner to reform the force of its impressive features of chief public interest. Wardman GLENNON'S is a case in point. No doubt it is better that a dozen guilty men should escape for lack of proof of guilt than that one innocent man should be unjustly punished. No doubt, also, the Corporation Counsel has sufficient warrant in law for advising the Police Commissioner that GLENNON is entitled to restoration to his rank and pay on the force. The necessity for restoring his shield to this man is nevertheless to be regretted in view of its influence upon public opinion.

It may be doubted, however, if those who are conscious of the fact that if they got what belongs to them they would be wearing stripes derive much comfort from the decision of the Court of Appeals granting GLENNON a new trial. To keep out of prison has made heavy inroads upon his savings from "the graft," and he may look forward to parting with the rest of it before he is quite through. Clever counsel do not take up the cases of such as he from pure altruism, and court charges in the case of an appeal come high. One might even be led to think that stenography was the most lucrative of professions. GLENNON must now face new charges on which his removal from the force is reasonably certain, and this will bring him before a jury in his second trial with the adverse prestige of having again been found unfit to wear the police uniform. Congratulations bestowed upon him in his present position by his friends are wasted. What is in store for him is worse than what he has already passed through, and if he should finally escape the penitentiary he will be much poorer and more deeply disgraced and discredited than if he had "done time" under the terms of his original sentence. The wrongdoing policeman cannot extract much comfort from his very temporary restoration to a place on the force, and Commissioner GREENE will doubtless see to it that he has no reason to extract any. As an object lesson it is not at all certain that GLENNON is not more effective than he would be if forgotten in the limbo of the penitentiary. He is emphasizing the fact that the way of the transgressor is not only hard but costly.

THE NEED FOR COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

The whole recent tendency of college and university administration in the United States has been away from compulsion and discipline. The elective system has had its counterpart in a much greater liberty given to the student so far as his every-day affairs are concerned. It is probable that this tendency is a part of the influence that the German universities have had upon ours. The expression "Akademische Freiheit" expresses in Germany a very real thing. The German boy at the gymnasium is under very rigid restraint; when he enters the university he is no longer a boy, and is under no restraint at all. As Dr. PAULSEN says, after the student is matriculated, "no official inquires about him for several years; he is left entirely to his own desires," and such is certainly the impression that one obtains by residence at a German university. There is no difficulty in finding out what you may do if you wish to, but there does not seem to be anything absolutely required. No chapel, no recitations, no lectures, no examinations, no interference with any sort of activity or inactivity that seems good to one.

The result of this freedom is intellectually excellent. The feeling of independence and self-reliance that one gains by study in Germany is the thing most worth having in one's experience there. But from other standpoints we in America would hardly call the result so good. The life of the average German student has as a matter of course certain elements that we should not care to have matters of course here. This may or may not be due to the way that the German people look at such matters; however that is, the university has no responsibility in the matter. The student must look out for himself, like other people. Such a principle we might well enough adopt in our universities in America were it not that in our universities the college is almost always an important element, and college students with us are as a rule not beyond the advantages of discipline. Dr. BUTLER in a recent article notes that "the college student has largely lost the character-building advantage of being in statu pupillari and of being compelled to do a good many things that he calls useless and does not like." Very many who have sons at college will agree with him.

Education in America, in college and out, seems to many to be getting too easy to be of the greatest use. From the kindergarten to the graduate school every grade has felt the temptation to make education something that the pupil or student shall like. The old idea of breaking a child's will off short has become a barbarism, and with it has gone the idea it can be made into something more worth while by enduring things that are hard and difficult. It has ceased to be a principle that any good comes in doing what one does not like per se. Not only on the intellectual side is this clear, in natural methods and elective systems, but on the moral side also, where it takes the form of student government or no government at all. We have given up much of the application of discipline upon character. It is true that our American boys do well under this system. They are as a class independent, strong-willed, active fellows. They are used to doing things for themselves before they go to college, and at college they wish to continue. They do not like control, they wish to be treated as men; they early do their best to be men. This characteristic has always been a necessity in Americans; it is not less so now than it used to be. But we must certainly find some way of keeping this spirit of independence and power and yet directing it into paths that experience approves. American boys almost always want to do something in college; of late they have been left largely to do what they please. The resultant change in the interests of the college life in the last fifty years is considerable. Such matters as interest in literature or in ideas at all, general fellowship, and individual friendships, college spirit, interest in study, are less common now than they used to be. There is more interest in athletics now, more material comfort, probably more hard and well-directed scholarly work. These are good things certainly, but we want the others, too, and if the American boy develops in the way most obvious at present we are in a fair way of losing them.

Among the vetoes by Gov. ODELL one deserves especial commendation, that of the absurd Remsen bill giving preference in appointment and promotion in the civil service of the State and cities to veteran volunteer firemen. Absurd the bill undoubtedly was, but it had a good deal of a certain sort of political influence behind it which secured its success in both houses of the Legislature despite the early and complete exposure of the mischief it would work. The fact that it was probably contrary to the Constitution and that it was at best a petty piece of class legislation did not weigh with the Legislature against the influence we have mentioned. The action of the Governor in killing the job is creditable.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mississippi's new Capitol Building at Jackson is to be dedicated with elaborate ceremonies on Wednesday, June 3.

* * *

When Massachusetts calls the roll of her living former Governors five yet respond "present." They are Boutwell, Claflin, Long, Brackett, and Crane.

* * *

The City of Belfast, Me., is to commemorate at this Summer's Home Week celebration the granting of its municipal charter just fifty years ago. It is hoped that many of the New York "sons" will be there.

* * *

Kentuckians, and especially the people of Frankfort, are urging the need of a new State Capitol. The present building is said to be dilapidated and the facilities afforded by it for the transaction of the public business wholly inadequate.

* * *

Superintendent Baker of the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio reports that there are now as many churches as saloons in the Buckeye State. In the cities the saloons run far ahead, but the country districts quite make up the deficiency in churches.

* * *

Fifty-two Democratic newspapers in Mississippi are advocating the nomination of Judge Frank A. Critz of West Point, Clay County, by the Democrats for Governor of the State, but he has at least two powerful competitors remaining in the field.

* * *

At Mr. Henry H. Rogers's request, Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," is to preside and make an address at the opening exercises of the Old Home Week in Fair Haven, Mass., Mr. Rogers's native town. Mr. Rogers is President of the Old Home Week Association.

* * *

A Chicago clergyman said in a sermon last Sunday that that city leads the world in the number of divorces granted yearly, and that the clerks in the law courts are kept almost as busy filing applications for divorce as the clerks in the license office are in granting marriage licenses.

* * *

The Society of the Sons and Daughters of Maine in Washington, D. C., are making arrangements for an old-fashioned down-East style of basket picnic to be held at Chesapeake Beach on Thursday, June 4, and they have invited the New Hampshire Society to join them in the jollification.

* * *

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, the author, is to present to Bowdoin College, Maine, a window in memory of her father, Dr. Theodore Herman Jewett, who was graduated from the college in the class of 1834. The window is to be placed in the west end of Memorial Hall. Dr. Jewett died in September, 1878.

* * *

Norfolk, Va., men shipped North in one day recently 12,200 crates of strawberries, or about 782,000 quarts. The season was at its height last week, and some of the growers in the vicinity had between 300 and 400 negro pickers at work. They begin at daybreak and earn from $1 to $1.25 a day in wages. The average yield this season is about 2,500 quarts to the acre. The crop in that section is about 20 per cent. short, but the berries are better than usual. The negroes do not pick the berries one at a time, but grab handfuls. A plantation owner said that his workers from a distance looked like a gigantic flock of blackbirds.

THE OLD WALL OF MANILA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with much interest the communication from Washington, dated May 17, to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and noting that it states: "Representatives of patriotic and historical societies issue an appeal for the preservation of the old wall of Manila," I desire—as a member of a patriotic society—to give my hearty indorsement to the appeal above mentioned.

In taking new things of value from the Occident to the Orient, we need not and should not destroy the latter's priceless landmarks. The old wall of Manila, as described in your columns, is, in itself, of sufficient interest to attract travelers from all countries of modern civilization. If our flag is really to mean freedom, not bondage, to the inhabitants of far-off Manila, let it also mean preservation, not destruction!

EMILY RITCHIE McLEAN,
Regent N. Y. C. C. D. A. R.

New York, May 22, 1903.

NUGGETS.

A Matter to Adjust.

Ike—Kentucky Court Houses should be made without doors.

Jake—Yes; it's rank cowardice to shoot an innocent bystander from behind a door."—Detroit Free Press.

The Office Seeker.

Citizen—Say, can't you give my son a job in the City Hall?

Mayor—What can he do?

Citizen—Do? Why, if he could do anything I'd employ him myself.—Chicago News.

Not Impetuous to Tell.

He—What would you say if I were to ask you to become my wife?

She—Oh, I know well enough; I made my mind up about that long ago. But there'll be time enough to tell you when you ask.—Boston Transcript.

Relief.

Carrie—Oh, how do you do, Kate? I'm so glad to see you! Constance's gown is the dowdiest thing I ever saw.

Kate—Isn't that a queer way of opening a conversation?

Carrie—Yes, I suppose it is; but I just told Constance her frock was the most beautiful and the most becoming thing she ever wore, and I was just dying to say what I thought about the dress.—Boston Transcript.

HOW SHE GOT READY.

From The Baltimore American.

She'd dressed up to go out with him,
'Twas on the topmost floor;
Before the mirror she had posed
A weary hour or more.
At last she started down the stairs,
And he was glad, but then,
She tarried on the second floor
To see herself again.

Before another mirror there
She turned and turned and turned,
And took her time and primped as though
She only was concerned.
She patted bows and touched up tucks
And felt her fluffy hair,
And rearranged her new "flat" hat
With undiminished care.

And then she gathered up her skirts
And fixed them in her hand,
Coquettishly looked back once more
Into the mirror, and—
Went down another flight of stairs
To the reception room,
Where he was huddled, like a chunk
Of rainbow-colored gloom.

He smiled, as any husband should,
But managed not to speak,
And it was well; for he was sure
He'd waited there a week.
He rose to go, but she advanced
Upon the large pier glass
And back and forth in front of it
Began to pass and pass.

She started with her hat and hair
And gradually worked down,
Inspecting things, until she reached
The bottom of her gown.
She caught her skirts again and looked
To see how she'd appear,
And, evidently satisfied,
She said: "I'm ready, dear."

He heaved a sigh (but made it soft)
And headed for the street,
But hearing not the footfalls
Of her Louis XIV. feet,
He turned—he staggered and then fell
Against the nearest wall—
She was gazing in the mirror
In the hat-rack in the hall!

THE FOUNDING OF NEW YORK

A SERIES OF ARTICLES WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY

THOMAS A. JANVIER,

Author of "In Old New York," "In Great Waters," "The Passing of Thomas," "In the Sargasso Sea," "The Uncle of an Angel," "The Aztec Treasure House," &c.

In Commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of the Founding of the City of New York.

The Text for the Prize Essays of the Pupils of the Public Schools of This City.

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CHAPTER I.

THE PLANTING OF THE CITY.

This earth of ours was a much more interesting planet to live on 300 years ago than it is nowadays: when all the coasts of it are charted, and when all the oceans of it are known. In those agreeably ignorant old times sailor men went seafaring in little ships that could be stowed by the half dozen in the hold of a modern liner; and all that they could be sure about when starting on their voyages was that they would fall in with a good many surprises, and that they would do a good many things which they did not at all expect to do, before they got back home. And along with those uncertainties, which gave a very lively zest to ocean travel, went the probability that the voyage—while it might end well—would end in accomplishing something widely different from the purpose for which it was planned. Therefore the sailor men of 300 years ago had to keep their eyes open and their wits about them—in readiness to perceive the value for trading purposes of the strange countries which they stumbled upon as they went sailing over strange seas. These several facts must be kept in mind when we think about the beginning of our local history. They bear upon it directly. It was just by an accident—that would be impossible nowadays—that a navigator sailing in the Dutch service found our harbor; but it was because that navigator did have his eyes open and his wits about him that Dutch merchants were led to establish on our island the fur-traders' camp that has grown to be our City of New York.

The practical discoverer of our harbor, and the actual discoverer of our river was an Englishman named Henry Hudson. (His name often is written "Hendrick," giving the impression that he was a Dutchman. This is an error. In the contract, in Dutch, that was made between him and his Dutch employers, he is referred to as "Henry Hudson, Englishman.") But nearly a century before Hudson's time, in the year 1524, two other European explorers—Verazzano, an Italian sailing in the French service; and Gomez, a Portuguese sailing in the Spanish service—came in past Sandy Hook; and one of them, Verazzano, came up through the Narrows in a little boat and had a sight of the Upper Bay. But no practical results followed their discovery, and to Hudson therefore belongs the honor of having opened our port to the world. The discovery of our river belongs to Hudson absolutely. He was its first European explorer. Justly, therefore, the river is known by his name.

When Hudson started from Holland, April 6, 1609, on the voyage that brought him into New York Harbor he was under strict orders to go in a directly opposite direction. He was hired by the Dutch East India Company to go out in one of their ships—a little vessel named the Half Moon of only eighty tons burden, about the size of our smallest coasting schooners of to-day—to search for a northeast passage that would be a short cut to the Indies and to China. The course that he was ordered to follow would have taken him past the North Cape, and onward past Nova Zembla. He did follow that course until he was past the North Cape. Then he came to great fields of floating ice which blocked his way; and got into a region of intense cold "which some of his men, who had been in the East Indies, could not bear," and so broke out into mutiny.

That was the beginning of the accident that ended in his finding our harbor. Partly because the ice hindered his advance, partly to quiet the mutineers, he broke through his orders and headed his ship westward: in the hope that he might find a passage through the continent of America that would be the sought-for short cut to the East. This seems foolishness, and would be impossible, now; but it was not foolishness, and it did not seem impossible, then. In those days, as I have said, when coasts were uncharted and oceans were unknown, there were great chances that happy surprises might attend upon bold searching: and Hudson was as bold a searcher as ever lived.

Of course Hudson did not find his short cut eastward; but as the result of that accidental turn-about he did find—also by accident—the entrance to our harbor, and within the harbor the island on which New York stands to-day. That great finding was begun on the 3d of September, 1609, when the Half Moon came in past Sandy Hook; and was completed on the 11th of September, when she sailed onward through the Narrows and came to an anchor in the Upper Bay. During the ensuing month Hudson made his exploring voyage of what then became Hudson's River, getting about as far as where Albany now stands; and then, on the 5th of October, went out past Sandy Hook and away for home.

As Hudson had not discovered the passage to the East that he had been sent to look for, his voyage, in one way, was a failure. But, in another way, it was a success. At that time a great trade in furs was carried on between Holland and Russia; and the Dutch fur-traders were quick to perceive, when Hudson's report of his voyage was published, that the country which he had found—abounding in beaver and in other fur-bearing animals—would be better than Russia was for their purposes. And so, in the Summer following his return, in July, 1610, they sent here a ship to begin the fur trade. The sending of that ship is a matter of great interest: because it was the first ship—those which preceded it having got here by accident—that ever sailed from Europe under specific orders to come to this port; and because it was the first ship that entered this port solely for purposes of trade. With its coming, therefore, began the commerce of New York.

There was so much profit in the trade then opened that other ships quickly followed that first one to engage in it; and before long—in order to have somebody always ready here to buy furs when an Indian happened along with a pack to sell—some of the Dutch traders made a camp on our island, and lived in it while their vessels went and came across the sea. At that time the island was a wild region, a large part of it covered with forest, and its inhabitants were wild Indians and wild beasts. The Indians called themselves the Manhattes—or something like that, we cannot be certain about it because of the queer notions of spelling that people had in those days—and from the name of their tribe the name of our island, Manhattan, came. It is pleasant to know that in those early years the Dutch got along very well with the Indians: treating them kindly, and getting kindly treatment in return.

I wish that we knew with certainty the year in which those Dutch traders began to live here. But that date never has been fixed. Probably the camp had its beginning in the Autumn of the year 1613: because at that time one of the Dutch ships was burned here, and the sailors belonging to her remained on our island through the Winter and busied themselves in building a little vessel called the Onrust, or Restless, that they launched in the following Spring. She was a very little vessel of only 16 tons burden; but she has a very dignified place in our annals—being the ancestor of all the ships that ever have been built here; and of all the ships that ever will be built here in all coming time. But while we do not know certainly the date when the camp of the fur-traders was set up—and set up without any thought of permanence—we do know certainly that it stood just below where the Bowling Green now is, at the foot of Broadway, close upon the site where now stands the Produce Exchange. And we also know that that little temporary camp was the beginning of New York.

From what I have written it is evident that our city started in a very happy-go-lucky way. Hudson, who was looking for something else, happened to find our island; some enterprising merchants, who happened to hear of his finding, sent traders here to get furs; and the fur-traders, who never even dreamed that they were founding a great city, just picked out a good camping place—down there at the foot of Broadway—and pitched their camp. I sometimes think—as I observe how careless we are apt to be of the honor and of the welfare of our city; how often in the past we have suffered it to be badly governed because we would not take the trouble to have it well governed—that there was a touch of very uncomfortable prophecy in that happy-go-lucky start.

THOMAS A. JANVIER.

MR. JANVIER'S SECOND ARTICLE.

The title of Mr. Janvier's second article, which will appear in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be "The Dutch West India Company." This article will tell briefly that company's history, in order to make clear the conditions under which the Government of New Netherland was established and was administered.

CITY HISTORY COMPETITION.

Information for Teachers and Pupils of the Public Schools.

The seven articles of Mr. Janvier, the first of which appears to-day, are to be made the basis of a City History Competition, to be conducted under the auspices of THE NEW YORK TIMES, for the pupils of the Public Schools. For the guidance of teachers, the following information is given as to the conditions of the contest:

There will be distributed $1,700 in cash prizes and 1,600 Tiffany medals. The prizes to pupils will be:

$500—Fifty prizes of ten dollars ($10) each for the best essays submitted by the pupils of the High Schools of the Public Schools of New York City. These prizes will be divided as follows: For students in the first year's course, twenty (20) prizes; for students in the second year's course, fifteen (15) prizes; for students in the third year's course, ten (10) prizes; for students in the fourth year's course, five (5) prizes.

$500—Fifty prizes of ten dollars ($10) each for the best essays submitted by the pupils of the four upper grades of the Elementary Schools. These prizes will be divided as follows: For the lowest grade of the four upper grades, twenty (20) prizes; for the next highest grade, fifteen (15) prizes; for the second highest grade, ten (10) prizes, and for the highest grade, five (5) prizes.

1,000—One thousand souvenir merit medals made by Tiffany & Co., to be distributed as follows: One to the writer of the essay chosen by the teacher of the class of the writer as the best of twenty submitted from the class. No medal award will be made for an essay unless it is designated by the teacher as the best of twenty submitted by the class, but the teacher is allowed to designate for a medal award two essays for each twenty submitted from the class. If forty essays are submitted by any one class the teacher can designate four of them for medal awards. If more than 1,000 essays are sent in for medal awards under the conditions described the award of the medals will be made upon the basis of comparative merit, the best 1,000 being selected.

The prizes to teachers will be:

$500—One hundred prizes of five dollars ($5) each will be awarded to the teachers of the pupils winning ten-dollar ($10) prizes.

$100—A prize of twenty dollars ($20) additional will be given to each of the five teachers of English in the High Schools whose pupil, in the judgment of the Committee of Award, submits one of the best five essays.

$100—A prize of twenty dollars ($20) additional will be given to each of the five teachers in the four upper grades of the Elementary Schools whose pupil, in the judgment of the Committee of Award, submits one of the best five essays.

1,000—To each teacher having a medal pupil THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be sent for one year. The subscription may be transferred if the teacher desires.

The school prizes will be:

To the school of each of the five boroughs of Greater New York whose pupils win the largest number of prizes a parchment testimonial will be sent as a souvenir of the contest: framed for exhibition in the schools.

For the money prizes there is no stipulation as to the number of essays which must be submitted to the teacher from each class, but in order that either of the best two essays sent in from any class may receive consideration for a medal award it is necessary that the teacher sending them in should specify that they are the best two of twenty essays submitted by the members of the class.

It is only the best two essays from each class which will be considered by the Committee on Award for money prizes, and only the best two essays from each twenty members of a teacher's class, which will be considered for medal awards. The teacher is therefore expected to send in the best two essays from his or her class in English and no more, unless forty essays should be submitted by the class, in which case four essays can be sent in. In case the essays of the class number not less than twenty, the teacher should designate the two essays sent to THE TIMES as No. 1 and No. 2, to indicate the teacher's judgment on their comparative degree of merit. This designation is intended to govern the medal award.

Any essays, to be considered, must come through a teacher of the public schools.

The teacher should not correct any of the essays submitted.

Pupils should be instructed to write only on one side of the paper.

The essays may be written either in the class room or at home, but the teacher is expected to reject from his or her consideration any essay which the teacher is not convinced was both composed and written by the pupil presenting it. The teacher's signature to the essay will be regarded by the Committee on Award as a certificate of the essay's genuineness in all particulars.

All manuscripts must be sent in by June 8. No manuscript received after that date or before June 1 can be considered. Address NEW YORK CITY HISTORY COMPETITION, NEW YORK TIMES, NEW YORK CITY.

In awarding the prizes the following points will be considered in their respective order: 1—Neatness; 2—Penmanship; 3—Grammar; 4—Best summary of Mr. Janvier's articles.

Penmanship does not mean typewriting. No typewritten essays can be considered.

The length of an essay is limited to 500 words.

What is meant by "best summary of Mr. Janvier's articles" is this: The essay should give the impression left on the mind of the pupil by all seven of Mr. Janvier's articles; that is to say, the pupil should take such facts from Mr. Janvier's articles which he or she considers the most important or striking and put them in connected form in the pupil's own language, with or without comment, as may seem fitting to the writer.

All essays which it is desired to have considered in the competition should be addressed by the teacher to "The New York City History Competition, THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York City."

Each essay sent in should be accompanied by the following certificate from the teacher:

ESSAY CERTIFICATE.

Name of writer,
Address of writer,
Name of school,
Grade,
Name of teacher,
Address of teacher.

The awards will be made before the close of the schools, and it is hoped that the successful essays may be read by their authors on a day to be agreed on. The full list of those awarded money prizes and medals will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the best ten essays will be published.

INDORSEMENTS OF THE CONTEST.

MAYOR LOW—I think THE NEW YORK TIMES'S City History Competition plan is excellent, and you can say for me that it has my hearty indorsement. I sincerely hope that the teachers and pupils of our public schools will take an interest in the competition, for I feel that out of it will come a greater admiration and affection for our city, of which we have so much reason to feel proud.

* *

W. H. MAXWELL, City Superintendent of Schools—I have heard with great interest and satisfaction of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S intention to offer a large number of prizes for essays written by students of the public High Schools and the last two years of the Elementary Schools on subjects connected with the history of the city. * * * I sincerely hope that students from all our Grammar and High Schools will enter this competition, as it cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest in the history and the welfare of our city, and I should be pleased to see the Principals of all High Schools and Grammar Schools comply with the request of THE TIMES to bring this matter to the attention of both teachers and children. In conclusion, permit me to thank you for your munificent offer, which will result, I have no doubt, in promoting the desire, so well expressed by the Mayor, "That the children of the city may have a realizing sense of the long history of New York and be filled with the public-spirited desire to be worthy citizens of such a city."

* *

HENRY A. ROGERS, President of the Board of Education—I note with great interest your [THE NEW YORK TIMES'S] generous offer to the public school teachers and children of this city. You are certainly to be commended for awakening a civic interest just at this auspicious time, when we are about to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of our municipal life. I heartily indorse all the good things that are said by Dr. Maxwell, and trust that your efforts in the line directed may be in every way successful.

* *

CHARLES R. SKINNER, State Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction—The enterprise inaugurated by THE NEW YORK TIMES is certainly one to be commended, as there is no school work in which better results can be secured than in the critical study of local history, leading the pupil as it does to a broader comprehension of history as a whole, and to a better understanding of those relations of cause and effect which underlie an intelligent study of any history. The effect of the competition can only be beneficial, and I shall watch the results with the keenest interest.

THE CITY'S DECORATIONS

Public Buildings and a Few Others Garbed with Flags So Far.

Transformation in Financial and Many Residential Districts Expected To-day—Display in Brooklyn.

With the exception of the City Hall and a few Broadway and Park Row buildings, there were no decorations to be seen in Manhattan yesterday indicative of the approach of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city's Municipal Government. However, to-day a great transformation is expected to take place, and by noon many of the big buildings in the financial district and other parts of the city are expected to be gayly garbed in bunting and flags, in a manner befitting the occasion celebrated.

On Broadway yesterday Trinity and St. Paul's, the New York Life Insurance Company Building, and the store of R. H. Macy & Co. were the only structures that had been decorated. The New York Life's scheme was an elaborate one of American flags over the entrance, while at Macy's a flagstaff projected from every window, while the entrances were all heavily draped in the American colors. The flags will be flown from the staffs this morning. Trinity Church's scheme consisted of three entwined American flags over the entrance. A single large flag fluttered in the breeze from a pole projected from St. Paul's Chapel. On Park Row some of the newspaper buildings were decorated.

The week's celebration will be inaugurated this morning with exercises in the public schools throughout the city, and to-night there will be an illustrated lecture in Cooper Union.

The principal function of the week, the exercises in the Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall, will occur to-morrow at 3 P. M. Mayor Low will preside, and Secretary of War Root, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Bishop Potter, Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals, and others will speak.

The public buildings of Brooklyn are prepared for the celebration. Borough Hall was the first of the buildings to be decorated. American flags are placed around the lower half of the Corinthian columns in the front of the building.

From the tower to each corner of the roof and from the roof to the elevated structure at the junction of Court and Fulton Streets halliards of steel are swung. Across the last halliard and joined with it directly over the head of Beecher's statue are other halliards. These hold hundreds of signal flags.

Searchlights will be turned on the decorations to-morrow night, while a band placed on the steps of the building will provide a concert. On the Municipal Building and the County Court House flags are draped and hung with shields of the city and State.

In the Brooklyn public schools the assembly rooms have been decorated with palms and bunting. To-morrow will be devoted to special exercises commemorative of the day. Lectures on the history of the city will be delivered in the evening. Several organizations will celebrate the day. The German-American League of South Brooklyn is to have a dinner at Turn Hall, Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, in the evening, and preparations for informal celebrations are being made by several of the larger clubs in the borough.

The fear that rain would spoil their bunting has deterred many citizens from beginning the decoration of their homes and business houses. It is expected, however, that this will be done early this morning by many of the department stores. The first of these stores to be decorated was the establishment of Journeay & Burnham on Flatbush Avenue. The whole front of the store has been covered with bunting and shields.

TO ATTAIN CIVIC GREATNESS.

Work for All, Alms for None, Diversion, Education, and Religion Free to All, Is Dr. Lorimer's Formula.

"To attain civic greatness," said the Rev. Dr. Lorimer at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, yesterday morning, in a sermon on the city's anniversary, "we must maintain an exalted ideal. We need unity in aim—a definite goal toward which our legislation, our institutions, and our purposes run. There ought to be an increasing determination to make the metropolis in spirit and life essentially and pre-eminently American.

"While average New Yorkers resented criticism of their city," continued the preacher, "yet they made it their home as little as possible, and did not really count it their home, but identified their real life and benefactions with other communities. Gifts were made to schools, missions, and other interests at other points, but no provision in any adequate sense was made for New York. If New York fall behind in virtue and nobility, it could not but impair the whole land. What was needed was an American metropolis, where imitation of foreign ways would not be encouraged, where law would be honored and its representatives would not be busy explaining that as its exists it is idealistic and not practical, and that therefore its character should be leveled to the wishes of saloon keepers, gamblers, and disorderly persons. The moral education of the people was the need of the hour."

He gave the following as his formula for municipal greatness: "Work for all, and all for work, and alms if possible for none, and privilege, diversion, education, and religion impossible to none and free to all."

THEN AND NOW.

Dr. Burrell Contrasts Conditions in New Amsterdam and New York.

The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, in comparing, yesterday morning, New York with New Amsterdam, said, in part:

"In the building of the city there have been a few notable factors. One of these is the home. The home life of the old Knickerbocker families was simplicity itself. There were no elaborate banquets. The amusements were of the simplest kind. Now the city is falling into some bad habits. We must remember that history tells us that luxury caused the demoralization and downfall of the ancient cities of Rome, Athens, and Babylon.

"Holland was the industrial nation of the earth when New Amsterdam was settled, and the early settlers followed the teachings of the mother country. To-day there are many children here of those early forefathers who are white-handed and indolent. I blush to have to remind them that their forefathers were known for their industry, often going out afoot to trap beavers.

"We have one class of non-producers among the capitalists. They are making trusts and combinations and forcing honest capital and men to the wall. Another class is a non-producing class of workingmen who are shiftless yet insist that they be put on the plane with skilled labor. These two classes are the tramps of our new city. It is doubtful if their differences could ever be settled by arbitration. They must learn to 'do unto others as you would be done by.'

"The politics of the early days were like those of to-day. There were bosses then as now. Grafters could also be found. They even had reformers in the early days. We are simply going through the old process again, and if we are ever going to have righteousness in this city it must be by a combination of all the righteous and right-thinking people. When the next election comes it is the duty of all good citizens to combine for reform."

In closing, the preacher said that complete reform would be impossible until an effective attack had been made on the dramshop, which was an intrenched power that was the citadel of political immorality. When this was accomplished the dream of Ezekiel would come true and the ideal city as pictured by him would be realized here.

COSMOPOLITAN NEW YORK.

The City as It Impresses the Rev. Andrew Gillies.

The Rev. Andrew Gillies, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at West Seventy-sixth Street, dwelling in his sermon yesterday morning upon the immense growth of New York and the contrasts it affords, said:

"A man that knows the city as well as his own home took me through the various sections at one time, and he said, 'We are now passing from China to Africa,' and there we were. I could see it was literally true. We went from Africa to Palestine, from Palestine to Italy, from Italy to Germany, and so on until we emerged once more to America. We have here German cities as large as any city in Germany, Italian cities as large as any city in Italy."

The speaker pointed out the dangers of so dense a population and so cosmopolitan, and asked his hearers to be helpful and charitable to the poor of the city and help to uplift the dissolute.

"Our charity of to-day is sometimes too tardy," he added, and then the speaker went on to say that if the present-day Good Samaritan encountered an unfortunate on his way from Jericho he would first investigate his case and make a report to his committee at Jerusalem, and if found deserving would send him a check for $3 two weeks afterward.

A CHURCH'S CELEBRATION.

Gen. Greene Speaks at Service Commemorating the City's Anniversary.

The Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, at Market and Henry Streets, held a special service last evening in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city. The edifice is the second oldest in the city, superseded in point of age only by St. Paul's Chapel. The church was tastefully decorated with the National colors for the occasion, and instead of a sermon Police Commissioner Greene and Henry W. Jessup made brief speeches, congratulating the congregation on having remained in the densely crowded section of the city while many other churches had moved up town.

Gen. Greene spoke in part as follows:

"What the future of the city is to be—who can tell? Certainly it cannot go on growing forever at the same rate that it has been in the past few years. If it did the population at the end of another century would be 250,000,000, and that seems to be out of the question for one city. In time it seems as if there will be one continuous line of big cities from here to Boston in one direction, from here to Baltimore in another, and from here to Buffalo in a third direction. It is probable that this condition will exist before the end of another century.

"Never in the history of the world has there been such a gathering of nationalities in any one place. And to harmonize these nationalities is the most serious problem that a people ever had to solve. All of the nationalities in this city must realize that the rulers of this country are not individuals, but the people themselves. When the will of the people has been declared, then that declaration is the law of the land, and that law must be enforced. Liberty regulated by law is the foundation on which this Government was founded and has existed, and it will be the cornerstone of the success of the future."

When speaking of the police, Gen. Greene said, among other things:

"You can help the police here in this locality, as they can be helped elsewhere, by not thrusting temptation in their way. Or if you see an officer doing something that is wrong, take his name or number and then have courage enough to report him to me."

During the service, the Police Captain of the district being in the church, a boy threw a stone through a window. The Captain angrily left the church, but he, as well as the policemen stationed outside, failed to find the offending boy.

BEST OF CITY'S LIFE TO COME.

Dr. Mackay Says New York Must Readjust Herself to New Conditions.

"The best of New York life is still to come," remarked the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay in his sermon at the Collegiate Church, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. "She is like a growing boy to-day who has outgrown his childish clothes. She needs to readjust herself to the new conditions into which she is being forced. The greatest menace to the life of this city lies not in the hordes of foreign ignorance that are thronging our doors, but in the torpid indifference, the sluggish selfishness of those who, born and bred in the atmosphere of American civil and religious liberty, are forgetful of their responsibilities to the larger life of the city.

"The problem of the city is the problem of civilization. And it is only from the Church of God that these forces can radiate and those influences go out which shall so control New York City that in the next 250 years she shall become a pattern and ideal for the cities of the earth of what the true city of God should be."

HUNGARIANS LAUD NEW YORK.

Celebrate the City's Anniversary with Speechmaking and Dancing in Beethoven Maennerchor Hall.

The Hungarians of New York, under the auspices of the Hungarian Literary Society, celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city last night at Beethoven Maennerchor Hall. Morris Cukor presided, and the principal speech was made by Congressman William Sulzer, who spoke of New York as the most cosmopolitan yet the most orderly city in the world.

No people, he said, were more sympathetic or ready to respond to calls of distress from outside, and among New Yorkers none were better citizens and none better Americans than those of Hungarian birth. Hungarian, German, Irish, or Jew, all were ready to fight for the flag. This sentiment was enthusiastically applauded by the hundreds of Hungarian men and women present, and the Congressman went on to say he wanted to see New York "a city where every man with a family owned his own home," and that there should be more small parks and more flower beds.

A speech in Hungarian laudatory of New York and America was delivered by Dr. Charles Szabadka, and another in English by William O. McDowell, President of the Cuban American League. This speech was of Louis Kossuth, liberty, and universal peace, and the speaker held in his hand a gavel first used, he said, at Fraunces's Tavern at the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration, later at the celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the Swiss Republic, at the centenary of the fall of the Bastille, and at the Kossuth demonstration at Cooper Union.

Between times there were Hungarian music and stereopticon views of New York old and new, besides pictures of Washington and Roosevelt—the latter saluted by the band with a burst of triumphant music.

Borough President Cantor was present for a few minutes, but did not speak.

After the addresses the Hungarian Csardas was danced, followed by American waltzes and two-steps, all very merrily executed.

DR. HILLIS ON THE NEGRO.

He Declares the Young White Men of the South Will Solve the Problem for Liberty.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis again discussed the negro question, declaring that the reaction from which the country is now suffering on the matter is merely an eddy from the South itself, and that the problem will be settled by the young white men, the new leaders of the South, who believe that the one race needs the other.

"Just now," said Dr. Hillis, "the whole country is suffering from a reaction on the negro question; and the colored race have known a month of such depression and sorrow and heartache as they have not known in forty years.

"Other weeks have brought me occasional letters, full of personal grief, through loss of health or reputation, or property, but no week has ever brought me such a flood of letters from colored teachers, college professors, young men and women in industrial schools as this week. These multitudes of colored people are anticipating the loss of the suffrage in all of the Southern States, and their appeals hold a bitterness of sorrow and an agony of apprehension that is most pitiful.

"You cannot keep men down by taking the suffrage away from them. You cannot neutralize the work that your soldiers and martyred President did. You can but fight against God who has made of one blood all nations of men, who will have one world civilization; one imperial parliament and federation, one law, love; one sentiment, brotherhood; one rule, righteousness; that happiness and peace may fill the world.

"The leaders of the colored race should take no counsel of fear, but rather of hope and courage. How can these enemies of the negro hurt him? Can they destroy the rain or the seed? The man stamps the seed in the ground; the seed grows but faster. He stamps the drop of rain into the ground; it does but go quicker to the roots. All the enemies of liberty but help the forces of liberty."

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ESTIMATE OF EMERSON

Says His Thought Outran His Times by a Generation or Two.

Emerson's Prophetic Teaching with Regard to Education, Social Conditions, and Religion.

BOSTON, May 24.—An address by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard was a feature of the Ralph W. Emerson birthday centennial exercises of the American Unitarian Association, held to-day in Symphony Hall. President Eliot, in the course of his remarks, said:

"Emerson has been dead twenty-one years, and it is thirty since he wrote anything new, but his whole philosophy of life was developed by the time he was forty years old, and it may be doubted if he wrote anything after 1848 the germinal expression of which may not be found in his journals, sermons, or lectures written before that date. If, therefore, we find in the accepted thought or established institutions of to-day recent developments of principles and maxims laid down by Emerson, we may fairly say that his thought outran his times certainly by one, and probably by two, generations of men.

"I take up now the prophetic teachings of Emerson with regard to education. In the first place, he saw with a clearness to which very few people have yet attained, the fundamental necessity of the school as the best civilizing agency after steady labor, and the only sure means of permanent and progressive reform.

"He taught that if we hope to reform mankind we must begin not with adults but with children; we must begin at school. There are some signs that this doctrine has now at last entered the minds of the so-called practical men. The Cubans are to be raised in the scale of civilization and public happiness; so both they and we think they must have more and better schools. The Filipinos, too, are to be developed after the American fashion; so we send them 1,000 teachers of English. The Southern States are to be rescued from the persistent poison of slavery, and, after forty years of failure with political methods, we at last accept Emerson's doctrine and say: 'We must begin earlier—at school.' The city slums are to be redeemed, and the scientific charity workers find the best way is to get the children into kindergartens and manual training schools.

"Since the civil war a whole generation of educational administrators has been steadily at work developing what is called the elective system in the institutions of education which deal with the ages above twelve. Now, Emerson laid down in plain terms the fundamental doctrines on which this elective system rests. He thought that the one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil dissipation. He said: 'You must elect your work; you shall take what your brain can, and drop all the rest.'

"Education used to be given almost exclusively through books. In recent years there has come in another sort of education through tools, machines, gardens, drawings, casts, and pictures. Manual training, shopwork, sloyd and gardening have come into use for the school ages; the teaching of trades has been admitted to some public school systems; and, in general, the use of the hands and eyes in productive labor has been recognized as having good educational effects. The education of men by manual labor was a favorite doctrine with Emerson. He saw clearly that manual labor might be made to develop not only good mental qualities, but good moral qualities.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

"I turn next to some examples of Emerson's anticipation of social conditions, visible to him as seer in his own day, and since become plain to the sight of the ordinary millions. When he accumulated in his journals the original materials of his essay (?) on "Worship" there were no large cities in the United States in the present sense of that term. The great experiment of democracy was not far advanced, and had not developed many of its sins and dangers; yet how justly he presented them in the following description: 'In our large cities the population is godless, materialized—no bond, no fellow-feeling, no enthusiasm. These are not men, but hungers, thirsts, fevers, and appetites walking. How is it people manage to live on, so aimless as they are? * * * There is faith in chemistry, in meat and wine, in wealth, in machinery, in the steam engine, galvanic battery, turbine wheels, sewing machines, and in public opinion, but not in divine causes.'

"In Emerson's day luxury in the present sense had hardly been developed in our country; but he foresaw its coming, and its insidious destructiveness. 'We spend our incomes for paint and paper, for a hundred trifles, I know not what, and not for the things of a man. Our expense is almost all for conformity. It is for cake that we run in debt; it is not the intellect, not the heart, not beauty, not worship, that costs us so much. Why needs any man be rich? Why must he have horses, fine garments, handsome apartments, access to public houses and places of amusement? Only for want of thought. * * * We are first thoughtless, and then find that we are moneyless. We are first sensual and then must be rich.' He foresaw the young man's state of mind to-day about marriage—I must have money before I can marry; and deals with it thus: 'Give us wealth and the home shall exist. But that is a very imperfect and inglorious solution of the problem, and therefore no solution. Give us wealth! You ask too much. Few have wealth; but all must have a home. Men are not born rich; in getting wealth the man is generally sacrificed, and often is sacrificed without acquiring wealth at last.'

"It is interesting, at the stage of industrial warfare which the world has now reached, to observe how Emerson, sixty years ago, discerned clearly the absurdity of paying all sorts of service at one rate, now a favorite notion with some labor unions. He points out that even when all labor is temporarily paid at one rate, differences in possessions will instantly arise: 'In one hand the dime became an eagle as it fell, and in another hand a copper cent. For the whole value of the dime is in knowing what to do with it.' Emerson was never deceived by a specious philanthropy or by claims of equality which find no support in the nature of things. He was a true democrat, but still could say: 'I think I see place and duties for a nobleman in every society, but it is not to drink wine and ride in a fine coach, but to guide and adorn life for the multitude by forethought, by elegant studies, by perseverance, self-devotion, and the remembrance of the humble old friend—by making his life secretly beautiful.' How fine a picture of the democratic nobility is that!

"In his lecture on 'Man the Reformer,' which was read before the Mechanics Apprentices' Association in Boston in January, 1841, Emerson described in the clearest manner the approaching strife between laborers and employers, between poor and rich, and pointed out the cause of this strife in the selfishness, unkindness, and mutual distrust which ran through the community. He also described with perfect precision the ultimate remedy, namely, the sentiment of love. 'Love would put a new face on this weary old world in which we dwell as pagans and enemies too long. * * * The virtue of this principle in human society in application to great interests is obsolete and forgotten. But one day all men will be lovers, and every calamity will be dissolved in the universal sunshine.'

"It is more than sixty years since those words were uttered, and in those years society has had large experience of industrial and social strife, of its causes and consequences, and of many attempts to remedy or soften it; but all this experience only goes to show that there is but one remedy for these ills. It is to be found in kindness, good-fellowship, and the affections. In Emerson's words: 'We must be lovers, and at once the impossible becomes possible.' The world will wait long for this remedy, but there is no other.

EMERSON'S RELIGION.

"I pass now to the last of the three topics which time permits me to discuss—Emerson's religion. In no field of thought was Emerson more prophetic, more truly a prophet of coming states of human opinion, than in religion. In the first place, he taught that religion is absolutely natural—not supernatural, but natural.

"He believed that revelation is natural and continuous, and that in all ages prophets are born. Those souls out of time proclaim truth, which may be momentarily received with reverence, but is nevertheless quickly dragged down into some savage interpretation which by and by a new prophet will purge away. He believed that man is guided by the same power that guides beast and flower. 'The selfsame power that brought me here brought you,' he says to beautiful Rhodora. For him worship is the attitude of those 'who see that against all appearances the nature of things works for truth and right forever.'

"When we come to his interpretation of historical Christianity, we find that in his view the life and works of Jesus fell entirely within the field of human experience. He sees in the deification of Jesus an evidence of lack of faith in the infinitude of the individual human soul. He sees in every gleam of human virtue not only the presence of God, but some atom of his nature.

"Religious truth, like all other truth, was to him thought an unrolling picture, not a deposit made once for all in some sacred vessel. When people who were sure they had drained that vessel and assimilated its contents attacked him, he was irresponsive or impassive, and yielded to them no juicy thought; so they pronounced him dry or empty. Yet all of Emerson's religious teaching led straight to God—not to a withdrawn creator or anthropomorphic Judge or King, but to the all-informing, all-sustaining soul of the universe.

"The present generation of scholars and ministers has been passing through an important crisis in regard to the sacred books of Judaism and Christianity. All the features of the contest over the higher criticism are foretold by Emerson in 'The American Scholar.' 'The poet chanting was felt to be a divine man; henceforth the chant is divine also. The writer was a just and wise spirit; henceforward it is settled the book is perfect. Colleges are built on it; books are written on it. * * * Instantly the book becomes noxious; the guide is a tyrant.' This is exactly what has happened to Protestantism, which substituted for infallible Pope and Church an infallible book, and this is precisely the evil from which modern scholarship is delivering the world."

Emerson Commemoration Dinner.

Among the exhibits at the Emerson loan exhibition, to precede the Emerson dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria to-night, are a crayon portrait of Emerson drawn from life by Eastman Johnson, forwarded by Miss Longfellow, daughter of Henry W. Longfellow, and an oil portrait of Emerson loaned by William C. Whitney. Altogether over 300 items appear in the catalogue of the exhibition. Israel Zangwill, Hall Caine, and several Presidents of American universities have sent autograph estimates of Emerson's work. The speakers to-night will be Col. Henry Watterson, President Schurman of Cornell, William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Samuel J. Barrows, and Chancellor MacCracken of New York University. Edwin Markham will read a poem. Tickets for the commemoration can be obtained until noon from G. G. Dawe, 125 Broadway; telephone, 370 Eighteenth Street.

IN THE SHOPS.

Those nice little West Indian water coolers—and the biggest are not very little—in which people have been so much interested, come in varying sizes and cost according to size from small ones at 25 cents up to 40, 50 and 65 cents.

There are big wine bottles which are prettier though they have not the useful qualities of the coolers. They can be used in any way in which a carafe is used. They are large and round at the bottom, taper in quickly to a small neck which rises high above the bottle and on one side is a peculiar nose, large where it joins the bottle and small at the spout. The workingman takes his wine from these bottles and he uses them cleverly holding them high above his head and pouring the liquid down his throat without touching his mouth to the bottle or bringing it near his lips. The glass is of a light blue and the bottles cost 75 cents each.

Saffron is a cooking ingredient that the average cook knows little about. It is used chiefly in this country for coloring confectionery, with the exception of Spanish restaurants where nearly every dish is tinged with saffron and flavored with it. It is to be found at the shops where different imported delicacies are to be had and costs what seems a fabulous amount, 15 cents an ounce. It is light, feathery stuff and looks like a delicate grass of a dark red or burnt orange color. It is made of the stigmas of the flowers of the saffron plant. It takes 4,000 blossoms to make an ounce and there is reason for its being expensive. It requires but a very small pinch to season a dish. The Spanish use it with rice.

They offer a special kind of rice at the shop where the saffron is sold. There are other kinds, but the best, they say, is from India. It is in long grains and does not break in cooking. It costs 8 cents a pound.

Spanish peppers, pimentos—which are used not only in Spanish cooking, but are so delicious with mushrooms and in many other dishes—can be bought by the can; pimentos morrones, 10 cents for a half pound and 15 cents for a full pound.

There is a queer kind of Spanish bean, habas, which is said to be very good. It costs only 5 cents a pound and is worth an experiment. The beans are dried and must be soaked.

So must the Spanish dried peas, which cost 6 cents a pound for the small and 16 cents for the large sizes.

Sugared almonds, prepared in Spain, almandras Garrapinadas, cost 55 cents a loose pound.

Turron alcanta is a Spanish nugat put up in pound packages.

Grages is a fine little confection, tiny, round things in colors, which are supposed to be used for ornamenting cakes. It costs 50 cents a pound, but a pound would be enough to dress cakes for an asylum full of children.

Spanish oil, a strong, pure olive oil, comes in small, square gallon cans and costs $1.30.

Some of the Spanish preserves are delicious, and nothing could be more attractive to look at. For instance, preserved pineapple means that very small whole pineapples are put up in a rich, clear juice.

There are other preserves which are also good and look nearly, if not quite, as appetizing. There are preserved oranges and lemons, mangoes, guayaba, the fruit of the guava tree, which looks like preserved peaches and has a flavor entirely its own. All are put up in glass jars, and sell, respectively, for 75 cents and $1.10 for two and three pound jars.

Spanish figs in juice, put up in tin cans, cost 35 cents.

A canned Spanish fish, which resembles salmon and is treated in the same way, is 35 cents a can.

Fruits to be cooked are the plantains, green or ripe, to be fried, boiled, and served whole or mashed, and are 50 cents a dozen. There are yams, green or ripe, and malanga, a farinaceous root which is much used in Cuba.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The British Ambassador and Lady Herbert returned from the Virginia Hot Springs last evening, the former much improved in health.

The Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Risley Seward, daughter of William H. Seward, entertained at dinner this evening, complimentary to her guests, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bell of Pendall Court, Surrey, England.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Miss Elkins, Miss Byrd, Mr. Richard, Blair Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, and Ralph J. Preston are all booked to sail Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles will remain in Washington during June, when they will be joined by their son, Cadet Sherman Miles, who will spend his vacation from West Point at his parents' home.

Dr. Lorimer Not to Go to Boston.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, said last night that he would not accept the tender of the pastorate of the Tremont Temple, Boston, which the congregation of that church voted him on Friday. He said that he had signified his intention of accepting if 85 per cent. of the members voted in his favor. As only 65 per cent. voted for him, he will not consider the offer.

NEW YORKERS UNITE IN DENOUNCING OUTRAGES

Mass Meeting Protests Against the Horrors at Kishineff.

Letters from Leading Citizens Read at a Gathering at the Metropolis Theatre—Prominent Men Speak.

There was a meeting at the Metropolis Theatre, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, last night under the auspices of the Hand-in-Hand Congregation of the Bronx to protest against the atrocities committed at Kishineff. The theatre seats about 1,600 people, and it was filled. Clergymen from many churches in the city were on the stage, and several spoke.

The meeting was called to order by M. Pollock, who introduced as Chairman N. A. Alexander. Samuel Muller was chosen as Secretary and then "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung.

Letters were read from Bishop Potter, Justice David Leventritt, Jacob A. Cantor, William Travers Jerome, Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, Felix Adler, Newell Dwight Hillis, Judge Tierney, and other prominent citizens.

The Rev. George T. Donlin of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue, said that the sufferers at Kishineff were not the only ones that the world has known. The Irish suffered for many centuries and have managed to rise triumphant from their persecution. The only reason this country is increasing so fast in population, he declared, is that those who suffer from the misgovernment of Europe come here to be free.

The Ten Commandments can be reduced to one, he said, and that is the command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and if Russia would obey this one she would have no trouble with the rest. He was in favor of making the protest as strong as possible and of preventing this sort of outrage ever happening again.

After this speech a collection to aid the sufferers was taken up, and it amounted to about $1,000.

Louis F. Haffen, the Bronx Borough President, came in, and was immediately called upon for a speech. He said that it is the duty of the United States to compel Europe to listen to the voice of humanity, and in such a manner that there should be no mistake about it.

Dr. Morris Thorner, the rabbi of the Hand-in-Hand Congregation, Charles G. Wahle, Dr. S. Renthaller, Father Thomas S. Gregg, rector of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church; Congressman H. M. Goldfogle, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, William Platzek, the Rev. August Tuckerman, the Rev. W. H. Kephart of the Ninth Congregational Church, and Sydney R. Walker each spoke briefly on the subject of the massacre. These resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The whole civilized world is appalled at the unspeakable atrocities committed on innocent children, defenseless women, and decrepit old age in Kishineff with the connivance of a cruel and inhuman bureaucracy; and

Whereas, There will forever remain a blot on the civilization of the twentieth century, a disgrace to humanity, an indelible stain and brand on a Government which tolerates within its dominion the commission of such fiendish acts as have outdone the blackest crimes of the Dark Ages; and

Whereas, The public conscience of our enlightened age resents the ignoring of such crimes against humanity by a Government claiming rank among civilized powers,

Resolved, That this mass meeting of citizens of the Empire City of the United States, held under the auspices of the Congregation Hand-in-Hand of the Bronx, hereby expresses its feeling of shame and indignation at the barbarities, pillage, and massacre which continued three days unrestrained by the Russian Governmental authorities.

Resolved, That the people of the United States owe it to its traditions of freedom of conscience and its love of liberty and humanity not to remain silent at these gross insults to its most sacred ideals on the part of a Government professing to stand in amicable relations with our own.

Resolved, That we petition his Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, to protest, in the name of religion, humanity, and civilization, against these outrages to the Empire of Russia.

And, further, that he use his good offices as President of the United States in securing full and proper recognition by the Russian Government of passports issued by the United States Government to its citizens, regardless of sect or creed.

The meeting was closed with the singing of "America."

TOLSTOI'S ADVICE TO JEWS.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says copies of the letter which Count Tolstoi wrote to a correspondent who sought his opinion on the Kishineff riots are being circulated in the Russian capital.

Count Tolstoi began by announcing that he was occupied exclusively with a single definite question, namely, religion and its application to this life, having nothing in common with contemporary events. He went on to denounce the Kishineff atrocities, as already cabled, and ended his letter as follows:

"If you ask me what the Jews ought to do, my answer, here as elsewhere, is the logical outcome of that Christian teaching I strive to understand and follow. For the Jews, as for all, one thing is only necessary for salvation—follow as closely as possible the universal rule, 'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.'

"They should fight the Government, not by violence, * * * but by virtuous living, excluding all violence toward their neighbors."

WARNS THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—While it is not intended to imply that the Government's Jewish policy aims at stimulating Jewish emigration, observers expect that this will be the result of it. It is noteworthy that M. Kronshevan, the editor of the Bessarabets, the anti-Semitic paper of Kishineff, writing after the massacre, categorically addressed the Jews in an article in this way:

"Become Christians and our brothers, and enjoy all the privileges of Russian citizenship. If not, you have one year to go where you please. After that term has expired there must not remain a single Jew in Russia, unless he is Christianized, and thereafter entrance to Russia will be forbidden to the Jews forever."

M. Kronshevan's defenders include, besides the Novoe Vremya and other nationalist papers, the Directors of the Department of Police, M. Lopoukhen, who upon returning from Kishineff, told a leading Liberal journalist that Kronshevan "is the only man in Russia who has not been bought by the Jews."

Kishineff Meeting in Jersey City.

At a largely attended meeting in the Synagogue Tiffereth Israel, in Jersey City, last evening $500 was raised for the relief of the Jews in Russia. This will be turned over to Mayor Fagan, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Jersey City fund. A letter was read from the Rev. John L. Scudder, expressing full sympathy with the movement and abhorrence at the cruelties from which the Jews in Russia suffered.

$550 Raised in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—Over $550 has been subscribed by residents of this city for the benefit of the survivors of the Jewish massacre in Kishineff.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Question of Creed Revision May Be Reopened This Week.

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Business sessions of the Presbyterian Assembly will be resumed to-morrow morning. Present indications are that there will be a contest in the assembly before the week's end. Special overtures have gone to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, and are construed by some to be of a bitter and personal nature.

One of the overtures relates to revision, and it is generally believed that it was sent in for the purpose of opening the question again and giving a chance for discussion on the floor of the Assembly. The creed, as revised, is now practically a part of the law of the Church. The question will be brought up Thursday morning, on account of some technicalities which have arisen, and if the committee shall see fit it may present the the overture at that time. This would give the anti-revisionists another chance for a closing word.

Another overture, which quite a few are anxious to have brought up, is one relating to Sunday travel, and is directed against those Commissioners who are said to have used trains on Sunday to reach the Assembly.

Perhaps the strongest overtures in the hands of the committee relate to temperance. They strike at the saloon, social drinking, and ministers and churchmen who belong to clubs where liquor is sold. The Temperance Committee has invited the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kan., to make the address on Friday night. This committee will have full sway on Friday morning and it will spring some surprises on the Assembly. It is reported that its resolutions are the strongest that have been submitted for years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A tale of modern life, the scenes laid in Virginia and New York. The clever love story piques the reader's interest from the first. Fox hunting and other country sports are described with dash and fidelity.

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

HENRY C. STOKES DEAD.

Son of Gen. Walter C. Stokes Passes Away at Amiens, France—Had Been on Stage Here.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., May 24.—A cablegram from Amiens, France, received to-day at Woodside Hall, the Stokes country seat in Cooperstown, announced the death at noon of Henry C. Stokes. Death was caused by pneumonia. He was twenty-five years old, and a son of Gen. Walter C. Stokes, a well-known New York broker. For several years he had been studying for the stage, and had appeared in minor roles in one or two New York successes. He had been abroad for some months.

Gen. Stokes is at present in New York, although the family is here for the Summer.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. William Alvord, wife of the President of the Bank of California, is dead of pneumonia in San Francisco. She had prominent relatives in New York City.

Cornelius Tompkins, Jr., a manufacturer of hosiery in this city, was found dead in bed at his home, on Neptune Avenue, New Rochelle, yesterday morning by his wife. Death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Tompkins was born in St. Louis thirty-two years ago. He came from that city a year ago.

Ex-Mayor Ruliff J. Swackhamer of Dunellen, N. J., died yesterday morning in that place from softening of the brain. He was seventy-eight years of age. He was Master of Bridges for the New Jersey Central Railroad for fifty years, and was recently promoted to be inspector of ties and lumber. He was Past Master of Delaware Lodge No. 52, F. and A. M., of Phillipsburg. He leaves a wife, five daughters, and two sons. He was twice elected Mayor of Dunellen as a Democrat.

Mrs. Abigail Mason Cobb Perkins, widow of Capt. Joseph Perkins, died on Saturday at her home, 165 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Bangor, Me., eighty-five years ago, and was a granddaughter of Gen. David Cobb of Gen. Washington's staff, who afterward became Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. Her husband was for many years a Captain in the merchant marine. Mrs. Perkins was one of the oldest members of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. She is survived by a son.

Mrs. Nathaniel Shipman, wife of ex-Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court died suddenly from apoplexy last evening at her home, in Hartford, Conn. Her maiden name was Mary Caroline Robinson. She was sixty-eight years old. Her children are the Rev. Frank Shipman of Andover, Mass.; Arthur L. Shipman, a leading Hartford lawyer; Henry R. Shipman, a student at Hartford, and Mrs. Penrose, wife of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Penrose of Walla Walla, Washington.

James Rutherford Morris died on Saturday at the old family home near Morris, N. Y., aged seventy-five years. He was a grandson of Gen. Jacob Morris and a great-grandson of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He had always resided where he died, and will be buried in the cemetery surrounding Morris Memorial Chapel, on the old manor. He was the father of Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris of New York, a son-in-law of Senator W. A. Clark. Mr. Morris also leaves two daughters, Mrs. Pomeroy and Mrs. L. M. Hartman.

DIED.

BARNES.—At East Orange, N. J., Sunday, May 24, Esther Walden, daughter of the late Lewis and Abby Barnes of Portsmouth, N. H., in her 90th year.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her niece, Mrs. A. D. Averill, 7 South Arlington Av., Tuesday, May 26, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Barclay St. 2 P. M.

CLARK.—On Sunday, May 24, 1903, John Woodruff Clark, in the 81st year of his age.
Service at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. M. H. Hutton, No. 26 Union St., New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 7 P. M. Interment at New Britain, Conn., on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

COLLES.—Suddenly, at Flower Hospital, New York, Sunday, May 24, Julia Nelson Colles, aged 26, daughter of Julia Keese and George Wetmore Colles.
Funeral in Morristown, N. J. Notice of date later.

COLLINS.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., Sunday, May 24, Harrison Gawtry, son of Dr. Howard D. and Helen Gawtry Collins, in the 7th year of his age.
Funeral private.

COWING.—At Winona, Minn., on Sunday, May 24, 1903, Emily Matchett, wife of James R. Cowing.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KLINKOWSTEIN.—At 669 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, May 24, Albert Klinkowstein, beloved husband of Mathilda Klinkowstein.
Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, May 26, at 1 P. M.

LANGDON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, May 24, 1903, Charles Huntington Langdon, in his 84th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 257 South Broad St., Elizabeth, at 4:30 P. M., Tuesday, May 26. Interment at Hartford, Conn.

PERKINS.—On May 23, 1903, Abigail Mason Cobb, widow of Joseph Perkins and granddaughter of Gen. David Cobb, in the eighty-first year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 165 Hancock St., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, May 25. Friends are requested to omit sending flowers.

SCOTT.—Entered into rest Saturday, May 23, 1903, at her residence, 488 St. Nicholas Av., Rebecca Lavens Mathewson, wife of George Stuart Scott and daughter of the late Samuel Mathewson of Montreal, Canada.
Funeral private.

SPRAGUE.—At his late residence, No. 1 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 23, Col. N. T. Sprague.
Relatives and friends, also members of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and of the Society of Vermonters are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Brandon, Vt.

WHITTEMORE.—On May 23, William Adrian, son of the late Charles R. and Clara Whittemore.
Funeral service at his late residence, 1,147 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, May 26, at 10 A. M. Relatives only invited to attend.

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THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, May 24.—The aggregate of the business done on the cloth market last week was poor, the fluctuations in the price of cotton impeding sellers. The movements in cotton are too rapid for the foreign markets to respond. Small quantities of printing and finishing cloth were sold. The business for the Far East was insignificant, owing to the low prices offered for the larger orders.

Yarns were in small demand and the transactions in American qualities were irregular.

"There and Back" Closes.

Because of the threatened continuance of hot weather, the Messrs. Shubert have decided to end the current engagement of "There and Back" at the Princess Theatre, with the close of Saturday night's performance. The Arliss farce, with Messrs. Evans and Hopper at the head of the same company, will be the opening attraction of the Princess in September.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 24.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. May
AMMATUCCI, Rose, 234 E. 108th St.	2	23
BENTLEY, Mary J., 300 E. 46th St.	45	22
BARLOW, Mary, Coney Island	70	21
BOTH, Frederick G. O., 145 E. 82d St.	46	22
BAERREISS, Josephine, 623 6th St.	84	23
BERKELEY, E. A., 350 W. 41st St.	1	22
BRIGADIR, Hyman, 110 Eldridge St.	1	24
BLAINE, Sydney, 235 E. 79th St.	5	24
BARCLAY, J., 1,505 Amsterdam Av.	36	23
COHN, Sarah, 96 Orchard St.	1	23
CONDON, B., 1,512 Lexington Av.	62	23
CANTOR, Ida, 26 Jefferson St.	2	23
CARROL, Anna, 325 Pleasant Av.	43	23
CAMARDA, Angelo, 94 James St.	59	23
CULLEN, James, 446 W. 55th St.	50	23
CARRET, Elise A., 278 W. 25th St.	81	24
COHLER, Steine, 75 E. 4th St.	62	24
CONLIN, Ann, 106 Charles St.	65	22
CHRISTIE, Samuel, 342 Bleecker St.	70	22
DOTY, William, 2,207 3d Av.	56	22
DICK, Louis, 106 Suffolk St.	1	23
DURLAND, Marion, 214 E. 34th St.	37	23
DONNELLY, J. N., 597 Hudson St.	1	23
EDELSTEIN, Samuel, 126 Henry St.	1	23
EISENER, Andrew, 323 E. 25th St.	42	22
ESPENSCHEID, F., 512 E. 6th St.	1	23
EWALD, Jacob, 516 E. 83d St.	62	22
ENYEDY, Thomas Z., 189 E. 64th St.	28	22
FRESSMANN, Charles, 331 1st Av.	47	22
FRANKEL, Annie, 118 E. 110th St.	35	22
FREUND, William, 373 1st Av.	28	22
FRIEDMAN, Therese, 109 E. 78th St.	57	22
FINNIGAN, Ann, Immigrant Hosp.	25	22
GROVES, Margaret, 7 Albany St.	27	23
GIORDANO, Michelina, 339 E. 11th St.	4	23
GOODMAN, Mary, 108 Norfolk St.	17	22
GEPP, Josephine, 595 10th Av.	1	22
GATTURO, Rosaria, 217 Bowery	1	23
HOLLANDER, Jonas, 350 E. 78th St.	39	21
HILDEBRANDT, C., 205 E. 88th St.	66	22
HOFFMAN, Bernard, 5 E. 101st St.	1	22
HINDRELET, F., Greenpoint, L. I.	43	23
HOULIHAN, Mary E., Manhattan State Hosp.	40	23
IRVING, James, 478 Cherry St.	24	22
ISAACS, Levi J., 155 8th Av.	62	22
KAISER, William, 518 Hudson St.	50	21
KANE, Andrew, 539 E. 15th St.	10	21
KNOBLOCH, Henry, 411 E. 89th St.	70	21
KIRBY, John, 205 W. 36th St.	67	23
KAVANAGH, S., 796 Washington St.	1	23
KAUFMAN, Maly, 31 Goerck St.	76	24
KRIEGER, Robert, 110 Greenwich St.	60	22
LONG, Rachel, 97 Suffolk St.	1	23
LANZONE, Maria D., 159 W. 27th St.	73	21
LONG, Ettie, 31 Orchard St.	66	23
LONG, Francis A., 365 Lexington Av.	2	23
LEVINE, Ettie, 31 Orchard St.	66	23
MORRISEY, John, 417 9th Av.	64	22
MARITI, Giovannina, 316 E. 113th St.	1	23
MAYER, Beatrice, 66 E. 93d St.	10	22
MOLLICA, Cattantina, 223 E. 108d St.	1	23
McGRADE, Henry, 330 E. 31st St.	68	22
NEWELL, Frances A., 211 E. 11th St.	4	23
OSBROSS, Bella, 315 Eldridge St.	47	23
OLSEN, Catherine, 127 E. 27th St.	67	23
PETRY, Mary E., 431 W. 46th St.	69	23
POWERS, John F., 325 E. 48th St.	29	21
ROTTENBERG, Joseph, 27 Pitt St.	28	24
RITZ, David, 45 Orchard St.	40	22
RILEY, Agnes, 571 Washington St.	38	23
REGNEY, Matthew, 157 E. 47th St.	60	23
SCHNEIDER, Joseph, Bellevue Hosp.	45	20
SCHIEBEL, Mary A., 198 Av. A	57	22
SCHREITTACHER, Joseph W., 69 E. 118th St.	77	21
SCHIRNER, John, 415 E. 63d St.	53	23
STINGER, Henrietta, 182 W. 4th St.	1	22
SIMON, Pauline, 442 W. 50th St.	36	22
SHEVLIN, Patrick, 591 Broome St.	58	22
SPILLANE, Delia, 2,414 1st Av.	50	23
SCOTT, R. L. M., 488 St. Nicholas Av.	75	23
SHEA, Stephen W., 17 Morton St.	1	23
STEIN, Louis, 972 Boston Road	50	22
STEINDLER, Lillie, 149 Stanton St.	1	24
SHEA, Mary C., 308 W. 126th St.	22	22
TRAKOMINSKY, S., 15 Suffolk St.	24	23
TEAGNO, Eddie, 328 W. 49th St.	1	23
VAHLE, Ethel H., 87 1st Av.	1	23
VALLILLA, Raffaelo, 174 Hester St.	3	23
VITALE, Giulio, 2,041 1st Av.	1	22
WESTBOY, John, 18 Gansevoort St.	1	23
WEIDMAN, John V., 338 E. 9th St.	1	22
WHITTEMORE, William A., 167 W. 13th St.	55	23
WURTH, Adolph, 414 W. 22d St.	80	22
WINETZKY, Samuel, 105 Clinton St.	16	23
WALTERS, Jacob, 105 Chrystie St.	58	21
WALSH, Joseph, 349 Rivington St.	12	23

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. May
BURKARD, John A., 560 E. 152d St.	1	22
CONNELLY, James, 893 E. 135th St.	33	23
KELLER, Joseph, St. Joseph's Hosp.	16	23
MARIANI, Elvina, 302 Wales Av.	59	23
MYERS, Catherine, 1,983 Webster Av.	1	23

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. May
BOYLE, Catharine, Dooley St., C. I.	57	22
BURK, Mary, 658 Wythe Av.	22	23
BARTELEMO, Melluicia, 2,299 Pacific	1	23
BYRNES, Martin, 147 Luquer St.	54	22
CUNNINGHAM, Catharine, 540 Henry	21	23
CATHERWOOD, Catharine M., 229 Front St.	1	23
CALGAN, Ellen G., 1,320 Pacific St.	46	23
CURLEY, Bridget, 118 Bedford Av.	52	22
DOYLE, Timothy A., 149 Atlantic Av	75	22
DOYLE, James, 70 3d Place	42	22
DANKER, Bertha, 128 Berry St.	1	23
DAMES, John, 256 6th Av.	69	23
EBELING, Fred C., 139 Saratoga Av	1	22
FARLEY, James, Norwegian Hosp.	24	23
FAUSTICK, Caroline, 956 Herkimer	71	22
FUOCO, Carmine, 50 Skillman St.	1	23
FAERSTER, Gottfried, 214 Knickerbocker Av.	25	[illegible]
FERRY, Mary A., 289 Cumberland St	1	[illegible]
GILL, Catharine A., 198 Java St.	20	[illegible]
HIGGINS, John J., Harrison and Van Brunt St.	31	[illegible]
HAMILTON, Mary J., 177 Macon St.	71	[illegible]
HARRIS, Nancy, 153 Bayard St.	45	[illegible]
HERMANSON, Johanna, 859 B'dway	63	[illegible]
HARTT, E. B., 68 Ft. Greene Place	81	[illegible]
HERMANSON, Johanna, 859 B'way	63	[illegible]
HOGAN, John J., Harway Av. and Bay 43d St.	1	[illegible]
KIEPPEL, Anna, 36 Scholes St.	2	[illegible]
LIGERINI, Rosalie, 436 Bushwick Av	50	[illegible]
MOTT, Charles, German Hospital	66	[illegible]
MASS, Henry, 197 Washington St.	40	21
MICZKAULAK, John, 222 Montrose St	65	23
MICHKOWSKI, Helen, 176 Greene St	1	23
McGEE, Mary A., St. Mary's Hosp.	70	23
McDONALD, Joseph, 1,364 Fulton St	14	23
O'REILLY, Francis, 105 Carlton Av	75	22
O'SHEA, Daniel, 520 Myrtle Av.	7	21
OTTEN, Delia, 1,543 Dean St.	58	22
PERKINS, Abigail M., 165 Hancock	84	22
PARSONS, Mary, 277 Skillman St.	50	22
RUNKEL, Louis, Kings Co. Hosp.	29	22
RODAHAN, Frank L., St. Cath. Hosp.	30	23
RIEHL, Elizabeth, 382 Marion St.	65	23
SAUTER, Christian, St. Cath. Hosp.	63	23
SNOWDEN, E. P., 191 Prospect Av.	60	21
SALOCHAF, Ida, Bradford St. Hosp.	24	23
SIPP, John L., 895 Henry St.	2	23
SMYTHE, Bridget, 382 Park Av.	64	22
SPERANZA, Demetrio, 98 Front St.	1	23
SWAIN, George E., 939 E. Parkway	86	22
WILKINS, Harold, St. John's Hosp.	4	22
WERNER, Anna, 127 N. 5th St.	1	23
WITZEL, Frank, 161 Washington Pk.	80	22

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Platt's Chlorides, the Best Disinfectant for household uses. Odorless, prompt, cheap.

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6th MONTH
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.

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Henry W. Savage's New Musical Comedy Success
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Closing Performances Saturday, May 30.
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O'BRIEN & HAVEL, YORKE & ADAMS, 3 LIVINGSTONS, and a Host of others.

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DAN DALY in "JOHN HENRY."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. nr. B'way. EVGS. 8:20. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
HENRY E. DIXEY in FACING THE MUSIC.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre B'way & 38th. To-night, 8 sharp. This week only Mat. Sat. Liebler & Co.'s All-Star Production of ROMEO AND JULIET. Seats selling.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
WIZARD OF OZ BEST SEATS. Wed. Mat., $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50.
with Montgomery & Stone.

BIJOU TO-NIGHT. MABELLE GILMAN in "The Mockingbird."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NEARING THE END OF THEIR RUN.
The 4 COHANS 2D MONTH—Their BEST Play RUNNING FOR OFFICE

DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. BOWERY BURLESQUERS. "SLUMMING"—VAUDEVILLE.

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AMERICAN Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 42d St. & 8th Av. JACOB ADLER MERCHANT OF VENICE

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3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. "Across the Rockies; or, Home, Sweet Home."

WEST END THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIANS Nxt. Wk.—Kate Claxton, The 2 Orphans.

ACADEMY of Music. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A Working Girl's Wrongs.

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EVERY WEEK DAY.
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Take 3d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
Or, via Fordham, N. Y., N. H. & H. trains leave Grand Central Station at 12:06, 1:35, 2:33 P. M. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., from Grand Central Station, at 12:35 P. M. Third Avenue Elevated trains every six minutes. Carriages may be hired at Fordham Station to the track.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

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"LIBERTY" COACH
HORSES
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Tuesday Ev'g., May 26
AT DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY Nos. 5 to 17 West Sixty-sixth Street,
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At $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50 & $19.00 up.
Monarchs, Crescents, Clevelands, Barnes, Ramblers, Sterlings, Olives, Relays, Andrees, Hampdens, Columbias, Spaldings, Snells, Tribunes, &c., &c.
250 2d h'd from $2.50 up.
TIRES $1.50 kind, 75c.; $2 kind, 99c.; $3 kind, $1.25; $4 kind, $1.50.
Bells, Lamps, Pedals, Saddles, &c., ½ Reg. Prices.
MOTORCYCLES Orients & Merkels; other makes, $75 up.
WILLIS 23 Park Row, opp. P. O. 8 Park Place, n'r B'way.

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For Sale.—A splendid 30-foot launch, just built 6-foot beam, torpedo stern, standing roof; one of the prettiest boats of the coming season; new style 8 H. P. gasoline engine, with a slow-down and reversing action; black walnut decks; price, $800; not a cent less. Address S., Box 7, Sea Cliff, N. Y.

For Sale—South Bay catboat, 25 feet over all; fast and very able; Summer cabin; all in good order. H. C. Cooley, Marlboro-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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Great Handicap, Worth $18,000, Will Attract Many Starters.

Horsemen in Doubt as to Whether Hermis Will Run in Great Race Thursday—$14,000 Belmont Stakes.

Important turf events will come thick and fast in the week of racing that opens to-day. For all the prestige that the Brooklyn Handicap has won in the sixteen years that it has been run, that great event, marking the opening of the Gravesend meeting on Thursday, takes priority by but a scant margin over two other important occasions, these being the close of the Morris Park Spring races with the running of the Belmont Stakes on Wednesday and the holiday programme for Memorial Day at the Brooklyn track on Saturday.

For the Brooklyn Handicap alone, Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, has ventured the prediction that with favorable weather a crowd of 50,000 will gather on the Gravesend course.

The Brooklyn of 1903, the seventeenth race for the big handicap, will have a gross value of approximately $18,000, and will be worth hardly less than $15,000 to the owner of the winner, so that a considerable amount of anxiety and uncertainty is quite natural. It perhaps is because of this that some of the owners of Brooklyn Handicap horses are more than a little suspicious of the statement credited to E. R. Thomas, that he will not start his famous horse Hermis for the Brooklyn, and these follow up their suspicions by asking why, if Hermis is not intended for the Brooklyn, he is going on so steadily in his training, for Hermis has been reeling off miles at a pace most astonishingly fast for a horse not intended to race until the Suburban Handicap, in the latter part of June. Even should Mr. Thomas keep Hermis in the barn next Thursday, he will be represented by one or more formidable candidates. One of these is the three-year-old Yardarm, in with 96 pounds, who Mr. Thomas has declared in positive terms he intends for the race; the second is Onatas, three years old, with 99, while the third is Pentecost, a four-year-old, with 116 pounds, and more than a little claim to class.

It is believed that the Whitney colors will be carried by Gunfire, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap, as that mare already has become penalized in the Suburban, and it would be the safest policy to reserve Goldsmith and Leonora Loring for the later race. Other horses that are expected to start, barring accidents, are the full brothers, Herbert and Bonnibert; Blues, Articulate, Royal, Waswift, Hunter Raine, Oom Paul, Mackay Dwyer, Heno, Zoroaster, Africandeer, Ethics, Circus, and Himself. Other horses that have been trained with the view to running for the Brooklyn, and that cannot be regarded as other than probable starters at the present time, are His Eminence, Igniter, The Rhymer, Dixieline, and Andy Williams, while possibilities remain for old Advance Guard, Col. Bill, Francesco, the Belmont pair, Namtor and Masterman; the Schorr pair, Spencer Reiff and Rightful, and some one or more of the four from the Keene stable—Olympian, Rigodon, Gimcrack, and Injunction.

With the chances that are left for all of these it would be extremely hard even at this date, only four days from the actual race, to cut down the number of starters to less than eighteen horses, and if trainers can only be convinced that the "topnotchers" will be among the absentees twenty runners might be expected.

CLOSE RACE FOR FRENCH DERBY.

Fashionable Crowd Saw Ex Voto Beat Quo Vadis at Chantilly Course.

PARIS, May 24.—The famous French race, the Prix du Jockey Club, generally known as the French Derby, was run at the Chantilly course this afternoon and won by M. de Pourthales's Ex Voto, who started at odds of 20 to 1. Edmond Blanc's Quo Vadis, ridden by the American jockey N. Turner, finished a close second, after making a splendid effort at the finish and closing fast on the winner. The favorite Venicus, who started at 7 to 4 on, was not placed.

An immense crowd, which included a great number of fashionable people and a large representation of Americans, witnessed the racing. Many notable people also were in the crowds that filled the stands and the several inclosures of the race course. From 10 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon trains followed each other in rapid succession, carrying visitors to the race course. The weather was ideal for the sport.

While no American horses participated in the racing, American jockeys were well represented and secured a fair share of the day's events. McIntyre and Thompson each secured one first, besides being placed in other races. Rigby, Nausch, and Nash Turner also secured places.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, to be ridden by apprentices and jockeys who have never ridden a winner; special weights; selling; all to be entered to sell for $1,000; last four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Gananogue, 107 pounds; Ballycastle, E. C. Runte, and Fortune Hunter, 105 each, and Sir Walt and Lady Badge, 102 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for E. C. Runte, Fortune Hunter, Sir Walt, Lady Badge, and Ballycastle.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1903; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Prince Ching, 108 pounds; Rose and Mowich, 101 each; Pittacus, 99; Valley Forge, 98; Royal Pirate, 97; The Laurel, 90; Reckless, 87; Petit Bleu and Pipe, 86 each, and Judge Fulton, 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Reckless, The Laurel, Judge Fulton, Petit Bleu, Royal Pirate, and Pipe.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of a steeplechase, special weights; about two miles through the field. The Abbe, Draughtsman, and Tankard, 156 pounds each; Glenvarloch, 152; Tireless, 140; Carrier Pigeon, Silver Twist, King Edward, The Ragged Cavalier, and The Virginian, 135 each, and May Harrison, 132.

FOURTH RACE.—The Van Cortlandt Handicap, of the Spring serial handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Lux Casta, 125 pounds; New York, 111; Rosetint, 110; Highlander, 108; Bon Mot, 104; Lady Uncas, 98; Himself, 96, and Sergeant, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, special weights, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $1,000; last seven and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Torchlight, 114 pounds; Petra II., 110; Mary Worth, 104; Agnes D., 100; Ella Snyder, 99; Tioga, 94, and Cranesville and Rene, 84 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Tioga, Agnes D., Cranesville, Rene, Mary Worth, and Petra II.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. Mexican, 113 pounds; Zoroaster, 107; Young Henry and Hunter Raine, 106 each; City Bank, 104; Bon Mot, 99; Sergeant, 95; Dr. Saylor and The Carmelite, 90 each; Circus, 88, and Torchlight, 86.

Mount Pleasant Field Club Golf Events.

The Mount Pleasant Field Club, which has an excellent course near Ossining and gave a very successful open tournament last year, has issued an attractive list of golf competitions. The club is one of the leading members of the Hudson River Golf Association, and won its first team match in the association championship series last week, beating the Nyack team on the Mount Pleasant links. The club team is a strong one this season, and besides the championship series of games, several other team matches will be played with neighboring clubs. A memorial cup has been offered for a special handicap on Saturday, and there will also be a putting and approaching competition for the women golfers, as well as the men. The first of a series of four contests for the Mount Pleasant Cup will be played on June 13. Two points will be given to the winner in each event, and one point to second, and the player securing the largest number of points for the series will receive the trophy. On the same day, June 13, there will be a putting and approaching event for women, for which two prizes have been offered. A women's handicap for prizes has been arranged for June 20, and the first of four events for the Club Cup will be played on that day. The annual men's championship competition will begin on Oct. 20, eight members to qualify in an eighteen-hole round. The women's club championship will start on Oct. 15, four to qualify in an eighteen-hole round.

The course has been considerably improved since last year, and a big tournament may be held later in the season. The Golf Committee for the season consists of Frank Presbrey, Richard Deming, Daubeney Brandreth, Francis Larkin, Jr., and George Hyatt.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Three Games Played in the American League—New Yorks Beat St. Louis.

All the National League baseball teams being in Eastern territory no championship games were played yesterday. This afternoon the New Yorks and Brooklyns will wind up the present series with the St. Louis and Pittsburg nines respectively, and to-morrow the Chicago players, who now are the leaders in the pennant race, will be pitted against McGraw's experts on the Polo Grounds. The keenest rivalry exists between the Chicago and New York teams.

The New York Americans won again in St. Louis yesterday. Griffith's fine work on Saturday stimulated the men to a winning pitch, but Tannehill's work was not the prime cause for the defeat of St. Louis yesterday, as he was hit safely eight times. The Washington Heights contingent hit Powell's curves opportunely, and the faulty fielding of the home team also helped the visitors. McFarland carried off the honors of the game by driving the ball out of the grounds for a home run, while Keeler's timely double also was productive of a tally. Boston's defeat of the Chicago team and Detroit's victory over Washington placed the Chicago and Detroit teams on an equal footing and now both are tied for first honors. The Detroit-Washington game was played at Grand Rapids, Mich., owing to the legal objection to Sunday games in Detroit.

Following are the scores of the American League games:

New York, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 7; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 5; Washington, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Won in a Light Batting Game with St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Clark Griffith's Greater New York baseball team won the second game of the series from the local Americans here to-day by the score of 4 to 1. The visitors made only five safe hits off Powell, but the loose fielding of the home team proved very costly. The batting of the New York men was very timely, the feature being McFarland's home-run drive over the right-field fence. Tannehill and O'Connor made up the New York battery, and while the former was hit safely eight times, the sharp and errorless fielding of the visitors prevented any scoring on the St. Louis side after the opening inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burkett, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Davis, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	2	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Hemph'l, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	McFar'd, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	4	2	1	Will'ms, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Ander'n, 1b.	0	2	5	1	1	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
McCor'k, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Conroy, 3b.	1	0	2	3	0
Friel, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0	Long, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Sugden, c.	0	0	8	0	0	O'Connor, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Tanneh'l, p.	1	0	0	2	0
*Kahoe	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	1	8	27	5	3	Total	4	5	27	14	0

*Batted for Friel in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Burkett, Keeler. Home run—McFarland. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Long, (2.) Double play—Long, Williams, and Ganzel. Stolen bases—Davis, McFarland, Conroy, (3.) Hit by pitcher—By Tannehill, 2. First base on balls—Off Powell, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 5; by Tannehill, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; New York, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

BOSTON, 7; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Young was at his best to-day, holding the locals down to four scattered singles and shutting them out. Boston found Flaherty easy, and won the game in the first two innings. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	3
Boston	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—7	14	1

Batteries—Flaherty, Owen, and McFarland; Young and Criger.

DETROIT, 5; WASHINGTON, 4.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 24.—This afternoon's baseball game here between Detroit and Washington was transferred from Detroit, where Sunday baseball is not permitted this season. Two errors and some poor pitching on Townsend's part gave Detroit the game. The features were the splendid work of both outfields on the uneven grounds, the batting of Carr for Detroit, and a catch of a liner by Townsend. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5	8	0
Washington	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4	7	3

Batteries—Mullin, Deering, and McAllister; Townsend and Drill.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	16	12	.571	Boston	15	14	.517
Detroit	16	12	.571	St. Louis	12	13	.480
Philadelphia	16	13	.552	New York	13	15	.464
Cleveland	13	12	.520	Washington	9	19	.321

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Boston in Chicago.
Washington in Detroit.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	23	9	.719	Brooklyn	15	18	.454
New York	18	8	.690	Cincinnati	13	17	.433
Pittsburg	20	14	.588	Philadelphia	9	22	.290
Boston	14	14	.500	St. Louis	9	24	.273

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, 3; NEWARK, 1.

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—The Newarks outbatted and outfielded Pittsburg to-day in an exhibition game, but Schumann's wildness enabled the latter to win. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	2
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3	8	5

Batteries—Schumann and Spiesman; Veil and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Shearon.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Albany, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Utica, 4.
At Ilion—Ilion, 7; A. J. & G., 4.

American Association Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 10; Indianapolis, 4.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; Louisville, 1.
At St. Paul—Toledo, 3; St. Paul, 1.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 3; Columbus, 4.

OARSMEN STAY INDOORS.

Poor Prospects for Big Entry List in the Harlem River Regatta.

Gloomy weather was the cause of an unusually small attendance of oarsmen at the club houses of the Harlem River rowing clubs yesterday, and there was a corresponding falling off in the number of boats taken out, as with but few exceptions only the oarsmen in training were seen afloat.

A canvass of the various clubs along the Harlem River indicated a considerable falling off in local entries for the Harlem regatta on Saturday, and unless the Long Island, Staten Island, and other out-of-town clubs are unusually well represented the regatta on Saturday will be much smaller than for several years past. The lack of senior eights is particularly noticeable, as there will be only two crews from the Harlem River, the Dauntless and the Columbia 'Varsity, and there is no prospect of any of out-of-town entries for this event.

The junior eights promise a better race, as there are four from the Harlem River, the Dauntless, Atalanta, Wyanoke, and Columbia freshmen, besides the New York Athletic Club and possibly one or two more from out of town.

Baseball May Cost Him an Eye.

Joseph Brown, twelve years old, of 244 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was watching a baseball game yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets and Pleasant Avenue, when a fouled ball struck him in the left eye, knocking him to the ground. He was taken to his home by friends, but the injury was so painful that his mother took him to the Harlem Hospital. There the eye was dressed by Dr. Donovan, who said he would probably lose the sight of it.

SMART SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

Trotters and Pacers Find a Good Course for the Sport.

Nathan Straus and Col. Cockerill Have Lively Contest for the Honors of the Road.

What little rain fell yesterday morning only served to lay the dust on the Speedway and did not interfere with the regular Sunday morning brushes in the least. Horsemen were out bright and early with their fast steppers despite the threatening weather, and although they did not have the usual crowd of spectators to encourage and applaud them, there was no lack of sport, which continued throughout the day. The stars of David Lamar's stable, Nathan Straus, 2:06¼, and The King, 2:10¼, who have defeated all comers this season and won both the trotting and pacing championships, were absent.

Among the earliest arrivals in the upper stretch, where all the fast work of the forenoon took place, was Nathan Straus, driving the ex-champion pacer of the world, Robert J., 2:01½, whose visits to the Speedway are few and far between. Mr. Straus simply jogged the famous gelding and sent him back to the stable to take the reins over his favorite trotter Cobwebs, 2:12. After a warming jog Mr. Straus discovered that Cobwebs was not as fast as he was a year ago by any means, and as a last resort got up behind the spotted trotter Malacca, 2:18¾.

On the first trip over the course Mr. Straus met his old rival, Col. John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, driving the trotter Swift, 2:15¾, who is credited with winning more brushes than any horse that frequents the Speedway. There has long been a difference of opinion between these two gentlemen as to which owned the faster trotter, and after the usual discussion yesterday morning it was decided to settle it for once and all there and then. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the pair away, as Swift, who had been raced out Saturday in three fast heats against The King, was restless. Finally they were sent away, Malacca rushing away and gaining a couple of lengths before Swift had struck his gait. Despite the handicap Swift made an excellent showing, but was unable to recover lost ground, and lost by an open length. In the second heat Swift warmed up to his work and had it nip and tuck with his opponent over three-quarters of the length of the course. When the final drive was made not a hundred yards from the finish Swift stepped out in front and finished with a half length to the good. Two more heats were stepped, but these were merely repetitions, except that Swift made a better showing each time, especially in the final, which he won as he pleased, thus scoring three straight heats.

Thomas B. Leahy's black trotting mare Princess Pique, who was defeated in the matinée brushes Saturday afternoon, redeemed herself nobly by winning three straight heats against the brown trotting gelding Ilderim, 2:23¾, driven by William J. Clark, who won out the previous day. In the fourth heat Princess Pique was started with the white trotter Glenmore Boy, 2:14¾, driven by A. Frankenstein. There was every prospect of a dual heat as the pair entered the stretch under the whip, but a final burst of speed at the proper moment sent Princess Pique out in front and landed her a winner by a head. A driving finish marked the second heat between the pair, but the mare was too fast for her opponent.

By far the best pacing brushes of the morning were between the three star performers Bell Boy, 2:07¾, driven by Frank Darrin; King Tom, 2:19¼, driven by Christopher Hackett, and Crescent, driven by M. Epstein. At the breakaway Crescent took the lead and set a pace that tired her before she reached the head of the stretch, where she was passed by her opponents. Bell Boy and King Tom fought it out head and head to a point within a few strides of the post, where Bell Boy made one of his characteristic sprints and nosed out a winner. All three were started a second time, but Crescent made a bad break at the first quarter post and was distanced, Bell Boy taking the lead and finishing an open length in front of King Tom. The final was a pacing race from the very first turn of the wheels, but King Tom lacked speed when the final drive was made. Mr. Hackett sought consolation in a go with Crescent, but came near losing the heat, as Crescent, who seemed to have struck her gait, showed unusually fast, and it required King Tom's top speed to beat her out.

Glenmere Boy won a very pretty half mile brush from Elmer Stevens's bay trotter James Shevlin, 2:12¾, who in turn was beaten by Moody Sonn's trotter Mignon, after a lively race over the entire length of the upper stretch.

The final brush of the morning came just as the crowd was leaving, when Luke Burke was seen coming down the hill at full speed behind his trotter West Wilkes, 2:18¾, which he was willing to match against trotters in his class for anything from $1,000 down to a red apple last Fall. Mr. Burke was brushing with an unknown trotter hooked to a heavy rig in which were two persons, but from where the crowd was it looked as though the unknown had the better of it, and Mr. Burke did not return to give the information as to the result. During the afternoon there was a large attendance of both horsemen and drivers in the lower stretch, where a series of lively and interesting heats occurred.

Among the many who participated in the sport were Leopold Meyer, driving the black pacer David Muscovite, 2:17¼; D. Goodman, driving the trotter Freeland, 2:17¼; George H. Huber, driving the trotter Oakland Pilot; Dr. H. D. Gill, driving the pacer Miss Minnie Lynn; Mrs. H. D. Gill, driving the pacer Jack, 2:12¼; A. L. Kerker, driving Atteteka Boy; Isaac A. Hopper, driving the champion pacing team Bessie Reid and Prince Tell; De Witt C. Flanagan, driving the trotter Little Helen, 2:15¼; George A. Coleman, driving the trotting gelding Kingwood, 2:17, and William Turner, driving the pacing mare Nellie R. The Road Drivers' Association are making arrangements to hold a series of brushes on the Speedway next Saturday morning, and it is a question whether the regular afternoon matinée will be held, as it is believed that morning brushes, including the championship events, would suit the drivers better considering the day.

Automobile Runs to Yonkers.

Following the announcement that the Automobile Club of America will have a run on Saturday to the Empire City track comes the statement from the Long Island Automobile Club's officers that a run to the oval in Yonkers has been called for the same day in order that the members may witness the automobile match between Olfield and Wridgeway. The start will be made from the club's home early enough to permit the members to reach the track in time for luncheon. The track management has granted clubhouse privileges to those who attend the run.

Entries for the automobile meet at the Empire City track close to-day, and it is expected that a representative list of machines will be entered for the various events. Entries mailed to-day to Alfred Reeves, Secretary, 5 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York, will be accepted.

BOYS RETURNED STOLEN MONEY.

Took a Woman's Pocketbook at Mass and Then Became Frightened.

While Mrs. Mary Brown of 652 Humboldt Street, Williamsburg, was attending mass in the Church of St. Cecilia, at Herbert and North Henry Streets, yesterday morning two boys stole her pocketbook, containing $125, her savings for many months. Mrs. Brown had laid the pocketbook by her side while at her devotions and the boys, who were in the same pew, seized it and left the church.

Mrs. Brown, after discovering her loss, reported the theft to the Herbert Street Police Station and frantically begged the police to recover the money.

The boys ran half a mile to an open lot on Kingsland Avenue and opened the pocketbook. When they saw the amount of money it contained they became frightened. They threw away the pocketbook and bought two others. After spending four dollars they were still much frightened, and, meeting Policeman Farrington, handed him a pocketbook containing $121. They said they had found it.

Farrington took them to the station to receive the thanks of the Captain for their honesty. There they were recognized as the boys described by Mrs. Brown. They said they were John Martin, twelve years old, and Paul Schroeder, ten years old. Both were arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court and were paroled in the custody of their parents, pending a hearing.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 23d day of May, 1903:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.
RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$413,111,869	Gold certificates outstanding	$413,111,869
Silver dollars	462,878,000	Silver certificates outstanding	462,878,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,444,747	Treasury notes outstanding	20,214,000
Silver bullion of 1890	18,769,253		
Total	$896,203,869	Total	$896,203,869

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$76,272,073.49	
Gold certificates	28,938,660.00	
Standard silver dollars	16,373,396.00	
Silver certificates	5,065,501.00	
Silver bullion	1,466,014.24	
United States notes	6,202,697.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	91,549.00	
National banknotes	9,731,995.68	
Subsidiary silver coin	9,392,115.28	
Fractional currency	210.78	
Minor coin	677,155.57	
		$154,231,305.14
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$143,252,484.95	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,695,059.65	
Total	$150,947,544.60	
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—		
To credit of disbursing officers	4,042,716.19	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	102,510.22	
		155,092,771.01
Total		$309,324,076.15
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,498,739.46	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,483,639.35	
Disbursing officers' balances	56,829,747.41	
Post Office Department account	7,151,021.39	
Miscellaneous items	1,253,100.78	
		86,216,248.39
Available cash balance		$223,107,827.76

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$879,040.92	$16,350,923.64	$258,074,290.56
Internal revenue	834,362.20	14,990,927.73	205,267,468.49
Miscellaneous	128,844.51	3,326,365.59	37,745,959.64
Total receipts	$1,842,247.63	$34,668,216.96	$501,087,718.69
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	340,000.00	7,590,000.00	115,811,882.36
War	600,000.00	5,650,000.00	107,919,742.45
Navy	210,000.00	6,320,000.00	73,513,329.56
Indians	60,000.00	800,000.00	11,754,686.57
Pensions	300,000.00	11,060,000.00	127,118,254.75
Interest	......	1,700,000.00	28,002,009.21
Total expenditures	$1,510,000.00	$33,120,000.00	$464,119,855.49
Excess of receipts over expenditures	332,247.63	1,548,216.96	36,967,863.20
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	744,734.50	17,065,984.38	228,115,554.60
Internal revenue	776,802.27	17,387,880.46	242,510,083.06
Receipts from all sources last year	1,596,318.68	36,647,746.41	500,866,016.20
Expenditures last year	660,000.00	33,685,000.00	432,309,999.77
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	5,000.00	1,053,990.00	23,217,855.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	97,260.00	2,072,754.50	23,444,478.00
Notes received for current redemption	591,310.00	15,708,642.00	169,600,002.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$64,748,938.00	$6,049,362.00	$70,798,300.00
This fiscal year	5,843,300.00	970,022.00	6,813,322.00
This month	2,373,360.00	254,415.00	2,627,775.00
This day	112,160.00	15,400.00	127,560.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	64,748,938.00	6,049,362.00	70,798,300.00
This fiscal year	5,843,300.00	970,022.00	6,813,322.00
This month	2,373,360.00	254,415.00	2,627,775.00
This day	112,160.00	15,400.00	127,560.00

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Silberberg, Atha, & Adler, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Silberberg, laces, white goods, wash goods, and linens; 488 Broadway.
Moulton Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Moulton, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Marlborough.
Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; George Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. Harrison, laces, gloves, and furnishing goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Appell & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Appell, millinery; Hotel Netherland.
Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Mendel, hats; Hotel Netherland.
Strouss, Eisendrath & Drom, Chicago, Ill.; S. B. Eisendrath, clothing; Hotel Savoy.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods; 500 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; William Campbell, Jr., laces and notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Falloise, domestics, linens, and white goods; 415 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, millinery, laces, ribbons, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenwald & Weil, Chicago, Ill.; M. S. Rosenwald, Summer clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Hayden, cloaks, suits, and ladies' wear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; M. Younker, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Schmitz & Schroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Warren, notions, ribbons, and furnishing goods; 81 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, laces, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear, and carpets; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; C. H. Alexander, dry goods, 9 Walker Street; Hoffman House.
Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; L. C. Alexander, dry goods, 9 Walker Street; Hoffman House.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Shillito, dry goods, 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Kilburn, upholstery goods; D. A. Callahan, ribbons; W. Davidson, cloaks, suits, and waists, 734 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Bernard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. J. Carroll, ladies and infants' wear and corsets, 75 Spring Street; Hoffman House.
Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. H. Rice, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Weil Brothers & Weil, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Weil, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Mo.; J. E. Bird, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Menke, furnishing goods; Holland House.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, linens and white goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House; A. R. Filett, prints; Albemarle Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Lowengart & Co., Portland, Oregon; J. G. McCallum, millinery and fancy goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. H. Probst, domestics and linings; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. M. Greene, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Cincinnati; Senor don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington; Decatur Axtell, Vice President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Richmond.

HOLLAND—Wallas C. Byles, Pittsburg; Claude Hamilton, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Robert Garrett, Baltimore; George W. Powell, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Capt. John W. Collins, Washington; John Jay Tinsdale, Pittsburg; Lieut. A. H. Clifford, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE—R. Mahring, Berlin; Theodore Lewald, German Commissioner General to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Berlin.

PLAZA—George E. Burt, London; R. H. Fraser, Detroit.

SAVOY—Simeon B. Eisendrath, Pittsburg; George A. Rock, London.

NETHERLAND—T. Mendel, Cincinnati; A. Appel, Cincinnati; J. Pedrase, Barcelona, Spain.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. M. Knox, Wilmington, Del.; G. M. Dodge, Valparaiso, Ind.; Mrs. Patrick Campbell, London; Meredith R. Marshall, Pittsburg.

GILSEY—E. P. Hatfield, Cleveland; W. A. Daffam, London; Charles Bryant, London.

HOFFMAN—John H. Lyon, Richmond; George H. Marshall, Toronto.

NAVARRE—Capt. J. K. Moore, United States Army; S. Morton, Detroit.

ASTOR—D. S. Linsquist, United States Navy; Heinrich Oppenzeller, Zurich.

Twenty-one Raid Prisoners Freed.

Twenty-one persons arrested Saturday afternoon by the police of the Oak Street Station as inmates and frequenters of poolrooms were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning and discharged for lack of evidence. Magistrate Deuel took occasion to severely reprimand the detectives who made the arrests, warning them to be more careful in the future.

The Arkansas Reaches Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—The monitor Arkansas arrived here to-day. The vessel is taking on coal, and will depart for the Gulf to-morrow.

AUTOMOBILES.

WILLIS AUTO SUPPLIES
FRANCO SPARK PLUGS, 75c.
Others at $1, $1.50; Here at $5.
The "E. J." BRASS HEADLIGHTS $6.75 up.
Suitable for Touring Cars, Burn Gas; Front can be taken off and used as a Generator Lamp. 20 other makes and styles.
HORNS Largest assortment on earth, at prices that sell them.
Batteries, Coils, Goggles, Jacks, &c., ½ reg. price.
See our new Name Pads at $1.50.
Largest Auto Supply House in the World.
Why be robbed any longer?
WILLIS, 8 PARK PLACE, Near 6th Av. L Station.

AUTOMOBILES!
RUN BY ELECTRICITY. The pleasure of your inspection is respectfully invited to our stock of TOURING CARS, BRAKES, and the justly celebrated BUFFALO STANHOPE. Buffalo Electric Carriage Co. New York Branch: Babcock & Linn, 941-943 8th Av., near 56th St.
Ask about our Electric Tonneau.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1902. Present, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the CARLOS BOOTH COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

An order to show cause having heretofore been made herein, directing the Attorney General of the State of New York to show cause before this court why an order should not be made requiring the creditors and all persons interested in said corporation, to show cause before this court, or before a referee designated in said order, why the corporation should not be dissolved, and why in and by said order a temporary receiver should not be appointed pending the final order in this proceeding, and restraining the creditors from beginning any action against the corporation for the recovery of a sum of money, or from taking any further proceedings in such action theretofore commenced, and for such other and further relief as might be just.

And upon reading and filing said order to show cause, dated the 20th day of December, 1902, and the petition thereto annexed, of Arthur B. Harrison, Donald McLean, and Albert Ritchie, a majority of the Directors of said corporation, verified the 20th day of December, 1902, with due proof of the due service of said order to show cause, petition, and the proposed order to be entered on this motion on the Attorney General of the State of New York, and it appearing that said petitioners are a majority of the Directors of the CARLOS BOOTH COMPANY, that said company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal office in the City of New York, and that the said company is insolvent, and its stock, property, and effects are not sufficient to afford reasonable security to those who deal with it.

After hearing Edwin R. Root, attorney for said petitioners, in support of said motion, and no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is

Ordered, That the creditors and all persons interested in the said corporation be and they hereby are required to show cause before Charles A. Jackson, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week, for three weeks immediately preceding the said 15th day of June, 1903, in The New York Law Journal, the newspaper in which legal notices are required to be published, and in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York.

Enter, J. F., J. S. C.

EDWIN R. ROOT, Attorney for Petitioners, 165 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EUGENE L. BUSHE, as Receiver, &c., against DANIEL COLEMAN and HARRY F. COLEMAN, individually and as trustee, &c.

Pursuant to an interlocutory decree in this action, dated November 27, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 14th day of January, 1902, and also by authority of an order bearing date July 19, 1899, made by the City Court of the City of New York, in the case of James T. Nevin against Daniel Coleman, whereby I, the undersigned, Eugene L. Bushe, was appointed receiver of all the property, equitable interests, and rights of action of the said Daniel Coleman, which last-mentioned order was duly entered in the Clerk's office of said City Court on the same day, and in the County Clerk's office of the County of New York on the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned receiver, will sell on the 27th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the right and interest which Daniel Coleman as proprietor thereof on the 30th day of March, 1897, had in the livery stable business conducted by him at 102 East 41st Street and 120 and 122 West 56th Street, in the City and County of New York, under his name or in the name of "Coleman's Stables"; "The Grenoble Stables"; or the "New York Athletic Club Stables," which business and the good will thereof was on or about the said 30th day of March or the first day of April, 1897, assigned by said Daniel Coleman to his son, Harry F. Coleman, as trustee, and which assignment has been vacated and set aside by said decree of the court, and of which business and the good will thereof I was by said decree appointed receiver.—Dated May 22, 1903.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Receiver.

NELSON SMITH, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, City and County of New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The market movement last week was of an unpleasant sort to those who like rising prices. Only six stocks rose as much as a point, but 181 fell. Among the bonds the recent excess of rises was turned into a decided excess of falls, 12 finishing higher and 36 lower. Pennsylvania was much the most active stock, 395,065 shares being dealt in at a decline of 2¼. The greatest fall among the market leaders was Atchison's 3⅝, and the same for Missouri Pacific. Steel fell 2⅝, and Amalgamated, which is in something the same class regarding susceptibility to influences affecting economic and industrial conditions, lost 1⅛. Among the most active dozen stocks the smallest fall was Erie's ½, and there was not one advance. Union Pacific convertible 4s, Steel 5s, and Wabash Bs were the most active bonds, and all fell. This price movement will certainly distinguish the week; for a long time it may be hoped.

This week opens with continuance of some at least of the factors which had the effect above indicated. The local labor situation should make progress toward agreements or disagreements in the days now approaching, and light should be thrown upon the prospects of gold exports and their effect upon the monetary situation. To-day's shipments to Argentina are $2,250,000, unless increased since Saturday. Exports of gold operate upon the reserve like the demand for currency to harvest or plant the crops. If the surplus is to be maintained loans must be reduced, not dollar for dollar, but four for one. It is an irksome process, and the Aldrich bill would not relieve it a little bit. When foreigners want gold it is no use offering them "emergency circulation." That may serve for home use, but just in proportion as we use it instead of the gold which we export we deteriorate our currency. Why should we allow foreign competitors to have the advantage of us in the quality of money which lies at the basis of sound business?

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Steel Foundries preferred stock.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.
New York Air Brake Co.
Trinity County Gold Mining Co.
United Security and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
Amalgamated Copper Co.
American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Homestake Mining Co.
National Fire-proofing Co. on common stock.
National Rice Milling Co.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago.

ANNUAL MEETING.
City and Suburban Homes Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.
Detroit Southern Railroad.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	[illegible]
Albany & Susquehanna	235	[illegible]
Allegheny & West	145	[illegible]
Allis-Chalmers	14	[illegible]
Allis-Chalmers pf.	..	[illegible]
Amalgamated Copper	61¾	[illegible]
Am. Beet Sugar	25	[illegible]
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	79	[illegible]
Am. Car & Foundry	37⅞	[illegible]
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	89	[illegible]
Am. Coal	200	[illegible]
Am. Cotton Oil	35	[illegible]
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	[illegible]
Am. District Telegraph	29	[illegible]
Am. Express	208	210
Am. Grass Twine	10½	[illegible]
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	26½	[illegible]
Am. Ice Co.	8⅞	[illegible]
Am. Ice Co. pf.	34¼	34½
Am. Linseed Co.	12½	13½
Am. Linseed Co. pf.	36	42
Am. Locomotive	23⅞	24
Am. Locomotive pf.	91	92
Am. Malting Co.	3	4½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	18	20
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	45½	45¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	92½	95
Am. Snuff	..	120
Am. Snuff pf.	..	93½
Am. Steel Foundries	12	14
Am. Steel Foundries pf.	55	60
Am. Sugar Ref.	124	124½
Am. Steel Ref. pf.	120½	121½
Am. T. & Cable	78	[illegible]
Am. Telegraph & Telephone	152	156
Am. Tobacco pf.	140	146
Am. Woolen Co.	11½	[illegible]
Am. Woolen Co. pf.	75	78
Anaconda Copper Mining	93½	96
Ann Arbor	32	35
Ann Arbor pf.	65	68
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf.	90	100
Atch., Top. & S. F.	74½	74⅝
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	95½	95¾
Atlantic Coast Line	126½	130
Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	88¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91	92
Boston A. L. pf.	108	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	62½	62¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	208	212
Brunswick City	9¼	9¾
Buffalo Roch. & Pitts.	135½	146
Buffalo Roch. & Pitts. pf.	149	158
Butterick Company	49	52
Canada Southern	70	71
Canadian Pacific	128⅜	128½
Central Railroad of N. J.	165	170
Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅞	41
Chicago & Alton	28⅞	28½
Chicago & Alton pf.	68⅜	68¾
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	180	..
Chicago & E. Ill. pf.	130	140
Chicago Great Western	20⅞	21
Chicago Gt. Western pf. A	72½	78
Chicago Gt. Western pf. B	35½	35¾
Chicago Great Western deb.	88½	89
C., M. & St. Paul	151½	151¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	175	178
Chi. & Northwestern	175¼	177
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	125	140
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	180	190
Chi. Term. & Trans.	15⅛	15½
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf.	26⅞	27½
Chi. Union Traction	3	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	87½	88½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	115
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	75	85
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	80	90
Cleve. & Pitts.	187	192
Col. Fuel & Iron	65½	66½
Col. Southern	20⅞	21
Col. Southern 1st pf.	62½	63½
Col. Southern 2d pf.	31	32
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	17½	19½
Com. Cable	140	164
Consolidated Coal	85	100
Consolidated Gas	202½	204
Continental Tobacco pf.	110	111
Corn Products Co.	30⅛	30½
Corn Products Co. pf.	79½	80½
Delaware & Hudson	172½	173
Del., Lack. & West.	246	250
Denver & Rio Grande	33½	34
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	85	86
Denver & Southwestern	6	[illegible]
Denver & Southwestern pf.	10	[illegible]
Des M. & Ft. D.	39½	[illegible]
Detroit Southern	14	[illegible]
Detroit Southern pf.	26½	27
Detroit United Ry.	77½	[illegible]
Diamond Match	134	[illegible]
Distillers' Sec.	27	[illegible]
Dul., S. S. & A.	11½	[illegible]
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	17½	[illegible]
Erie	33½	[illegible]
Erie 1st pf.	66½	[illegible]
Erie 2d pf.	54½	[illegible]
Evansville & Terre Haute	62	[illegible]
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	85	[illegible]
Fort Worth & Denver City	30	[illegible]
General Chemical Co.	65	[illegible]
General Chemical Co. pf.	100	102
General Electric	183	185
Great Northern pf.	185	200
Hocking Valley	85	88
Hocking Valley pf.	93½	97
Homestake	50	68
Illinois Central	135½	136
Illinois Central l. l.	104	108
International Paper Co.	16½	17
International Paper Co. pf.	70	71
International Power	40	49½
International Steam Pump	41	42
International Steam Pump pf.	78	80
Iowa Central	30	31
Iowa Central pf.	52½	53½
Joliet & Chicago	150	..
Kanawha & Michigan	35	42
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf.	77½	78
Kansas City Southern	26½	26⅞
Kansas City Southern pf.	49½	50
Keokuk & Des Moines	28	[illegible]
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	50	55
Laclede Gas	87	[illegible]
Laclede Gas pf.	100	..
Lake Erie & Western	38	40
Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	110
Long Island	62	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	113½	[illegible]
Manhattan Beach	12½	14
Manhattan Elevated	137½	138
Maryland Coal pf.	100	..
Met. Sec. Co.	91	[illegible]
Metropolitan Street Railway	129	129½
Mexican Central	20⅛	[illegible]
Michigan Central	131	[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,600,000.
Adheres to sound banking principles.

	Bid.	Asked.
Minn. & St. Louis	80	83
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	105	120
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	58	59¾
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	118	120
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	24	24½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	53½	54½
Missouri Pacific	106½	107
Mob. & Birm. pf.	90	100
N. C. & St. L.	105	107
National Biscuit	41	41½
National Biscuit pf.	101	104
National Enameling	21	21½
National Enameling pf.	85	91
National Lead	18½	18
National Lead pf.	87½	89
Nat. R. R. of Mex.	22½	22½
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	43½	45
New Central Coal	47	50
New York Air Brake	160	165
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf.	90	110
New York Central	125½	125¾
N. Y. & N. H.	188	190
N. Y., C. & St. L.	30	31
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	108	118
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	78
N. Y. Dock Co.	20	23
N. Y. Dock Co. pf.	30	33
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	162	165
N. Y., Ont. & West.	27	27¼
Norfolk & Western	65½	65¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	85½	90
North American	93	94
Ont. Mining	6	6½
Pacific Coast	54	60
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	95	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65	70
Pacific Mail	29	30
Pennsylvania Railroad	126¾	126⅞
People's Gas, Chicago	100¾	101
Peoria & Eastern	23	31
Pere Marquette	75	80
Pere Marquette pf.	75	85
Philadelphia Co.	84	88
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	75	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	105
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	186½	190
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	
Pressed Steel Car	56½	57½
Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	91
Pullman Company	210	215
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	6	9½
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	87½	90
Railway Steel Spring	29	30½
Railway Steel Spring pf.	87	87½
Reading	45¾	46
Reading 1st pf.	82	83
Reading 2d pf.	69	70
Rens. & Saratoga	200½	205
Republic Iron & Steel	16	16¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	73½	75½
Rome, W. & O.	132½	137
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	24½	25
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	78	80½
Rock Island	39½	39¾
Rock Island pf.	73¾	74¼
St. Joseph & Grand Island	10	12
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	47	50
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	18	21
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	170	200
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	125
St. L. & San Fran.	74	75
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	78	81
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	66	67
St. Louis Southwestern	20½	21
St. L. Southwestern pf.	48½	49
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	52½	54
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf.	85	92
Southern Pacific	50	50¼
Southern Railway	27½	27¾
Southern Railway pf.	90½	91¼
Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	90	95
Stand. R. & T.	4	5
Tennessee Coal & Iron	56	56½
Texas & Pacific	31¼	31½
Texas & Pacific land tr.	33½	34
Third Avenue	118	123
Tol., Peo. & West.	18	21
Tol., St. Louis & Western	22	22½
Tol., St. Louis & Western pf.	40¼	40½
Twin City R. T.	104½	105
Twin City R. T. pf.	154½	165
United Fruit	106	106½
Union Pacific	81	81½
Union Pacific pf.	88½	89½
United States Express	115	120
United States Leather	12½	13
United States Leather pf.	94½	95
United States Realty & Con.	18½	19½
United States Realty & Con. pf.	65½	68
United States Rubber	14½	15¼
United States Rubber pf.	50	52
United States Steel	31⅛	31¼
United States Steel pf.	80⅝	80¾
United States Shipbuilding	2	4
United States Shipbuilding pf.	3	30
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	56½	57
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	120	122
Va. Iron, C. & C.	30	33
Wabash	25	25½
Wabash pf.	46	46½
Wells-Fargo Express	200	220
Western Union Telegraph	82½	83
Westinghouse, assenting		182
Wheeling & Lake Erie	22	24
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	50	51
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	30	30½
Wisconsin Central	21	21½
Wisconsin Central pf.	43	43½

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 24.—The lowering of the bank rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. last Thursday came as a welcome relief to the stock market, but owing to the proximity of the settlement its effects will not be fully felt until later. There was very little increase in the volume of business transacted last week, but the tone of the market was firm. Foreigns were neglected. Brazilians were weaker. The new Brazilian loan was at a premium of ⅜ of 1 per cent.

Americans began weak, but improved later. The prices of Americans were irregular, but there was considerable buying, and the market for these securities is evidently broadening. Mexicans were easier on a less sanguine feeling regarding the reform of the Mexican currency.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—There has been considerable rain in the last twenty-four hours in the Upper Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States, and rain has fallen to-day in Virginia and Northeastern North Carolina, regions that have been suffering for lack of rain. There have also been local rains in the Middle Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys and in the plateau region.

It is much cooler in Atlantic Coast districts from Virginia northward and in the lower lake region. Cool weather continues in the extreme Northwest and the Upper Missouri Valley. Rain is probable Monday in the northern portion of the South Atlantic States, Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, the Upper Ohio Valley, the upper and middle portions of the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Missouri Valley, and there will be rain Tuesday in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Ohio Valley.

The temperature will rise slowly in Northern and Eastern districts, and it will be somewhat cooler in the Southwest and over the Eastern slope.

The winds along the New England coast will be mostly southwest and light; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh east to southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southwest; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh southeast, and on the Great Lakes fresh east to southeast. Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, fair Monday and Tuesday, slowly rising temperature, light to fresh southwest winds.

Maryland and District of Columbia, rain, followed by fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair, fresh east to northeast winds, becoming variable.

Virginia, rain Monday, and on the southeast coast Tuesday, light to fresh northeast winds.

North Carolina, rain Monday, cooler in south portion; Tuesday fair, warmer, light variable winds.

South Carolina, fair Monday and Tuesday, light variable winds.

Eastern New York, fair Monday and Tuesday, slowly rising temperature, light variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair Monday and probably Tuesday, warmer, fresh northeast to east winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania, fair in north, showers in south portion Monday; Tuesday showers, light to fresh east winds.

Western New York, fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday, fresh northeast to east winds, becoming southwest.

Minnesota, showers Monday and in east portion Tuesday, fresh northeast winds.

North Dakota, fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

South Dakota, showers Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.

West Virginia, showers Monday and Tuesday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	72	56	60
6 A. M.	72	53	55
9 A. M.	74	53	55
12 M.	81	52	58
3 P. M.	83	55	61
6 P. M.	82	55	59
9 P. M.	77	56	58
12 P. M.	74	54	58

THE TIMES's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1902	76½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	63

The thermometer registered 52 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 56 degrees at 4 P. M., the maximum temperature being 56 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum being 51 degrees at 10 A. M. The humidity was 61 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

HIRAM E. DEWING. BURNET E. RUGGLES. PAUL D. MILLS.

DEWING, RUGGLES & MILLS.

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AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE.
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11 WILLIAM STREET.

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Cable & Telegraphic Transfers,
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
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Redmond, Kerr & Co.
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Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
ISSUE TRAVELERS'
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In Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
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STOCKS & BONDS
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
Members of N.Y. Stock Exchange
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin
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Bonds for Investment.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS,
31 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
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MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL Co.
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FISCAL AGENT FOR MANUFACTURERS.
Pays Interest on 3 to 6 Month Investments Secured by Trust Deposit Certificates.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN SECURITIES CO.

32 Liberty Street,
New York, May 9, 1903.

To the Holders of Receipts for Payments on Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Metropolitan Securities Company:

Notice is hereby given by the Metropolitan Securities Company of a call for the payment of a second instalment of **Twenty-five Dollars ($25)** per share upon the subscription to its capital stock, such instalment to be payable on Wednesday, **June 10, 1903.**

The books for the transfer of Metropolitan Securities Company subscription receipts will be closed at the close of business on **May 29, 1903.**

Payment of said instalment must be made at the office of the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY**, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, after such closing of the transfer books, and **on or before June 10, 1903, by check or draft on New York** to the order of the Metropolitan Securities Company, and must be accompanied by the surrender of the subscription receipts **duly endorsed for transfer in blank and witnessed.** Engraved stock certificates for partly paid stock reciting the payment of fifty per cent. (50%) of the par value thereof will be issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.

METROPOLITAN SECURITIES CO.
By E. W. SAYRE, Treasurer.

SOUTH ELBERON LAND COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as trustee, under Mortgage dated June 2, 1902, to secure the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the South Elberon Land Company, hereby gives notice (as provided on page 55 of said mortgage) that there is on deposit with said trustee, applicable to the redemption of bonds, the principal sum of One Thousand Three Hundred and Fourteen and 10-100 Dollars ($1,314.10,) and that tenders are invited of bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage sufficient to exhaust said fund.

Sealed tenders will be opened at the office of the Trustee, 59 Liberty Street, New York City, on the 29th day of May, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY.
By T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice President.

CURB SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Accurately Quoted.
Correspondence Solicited.
W. G. GALLAGHER,
35 AND 37 BROAD ST., N. Y.

The Home Insurance Company of New York
Removed to their new Offices No. 56 Cedar St.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 812 ST. PAUL ST., Baltimore, Md., May 21, 1903.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Patapsco River, Maryland, will be received until noon, June 22, 1903, and then opened. Specifications, blank forms, and information furnished on application. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Lt. Col., Engrs.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Issue travelers,
Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
(OF CALIFORNIA.)
First Consolidated Mortgage
Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $20,457.72 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 1st day of June, 1903, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

New York, April 30, 1903.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $6,650,000.00
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Holders of the "Twenty Year Five Per Cent. Collateral and Mortgage Bonds" of UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for Directors of the BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting of that Company on the 10th day of June, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and that the holders of a majority in amount of the above-described bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company are entitled to nominate three (3) of such Directors. You are, accordingly, requested to forward to the undersigned Trustee the names of three persons whom you wish to serve as Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company for the ensuing fiscal year.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
46 Wall Street, New York City.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held June 1st, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of the New Jersey Corporations' Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
Dated May 22d, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Seventh Avenue and 39th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated 25th day of May, 1903.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ERNEST GOERLITZ, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 Pine Street.
New York, May 18th, 1903.

The annual election for Directors of the Greenwich Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 61 Pine Street, on Monday, the first day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WALTER B. WARD, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, on MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
32 Nassau St., New York, May 14, 1903.

The Annual Election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 1, 1903.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CITY & SURBURB'N HOMES CO.,
281 FOURTH AVENUE,
New York, May 21, 1903.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable out of the net earnings for the SIX MONTHS ending April 30, 1903, was declared on the capital stock issued of this Company and ordered paid on June 3d next to stockholders of record on that date.

CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
NATIONAL RICE MILLING COMPANY,
New Orleans, La., May 12th, 1903.

The Board of Directors of the National Rice Milling Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. out of the net earnings, on the New Outstanding Preferred Stock, payable May 25th, 1903, to Stockholders of record as they appear upon the books of the Company at the close of business May 15th, 1903.

The books for the Transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed for this purpose on May 15th and reopened on May 25th, 1903.

Checks will be mailed to Stockholders.

P. P. LYNCH, Sec'y and Treas.

Office of
THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
30 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, May 21st, 1903.

The regular semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable by cheque on June 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Friday, May 29th, 1903, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until June 16th, 1903, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

C. W. WETMORE, President.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES,
74 B'way, New York, May 19, 1903.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1903, was declared payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon May 25, 1903.

For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Corporation will be closed upon May 25, 1903, to reopen June 2, 1903.

F. E. PATTERSON, Secy. & Treas.

NEW YORK & HOBOKEN FERRY COMPANY,
Hoboken, N. J., May 25th, 1903.

On and after June 1st, 1903, all coupons of the following bonds

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company,
New York & New Jersey Ferry Company, and
The Hoboken Ferry Company

will be paid at the office of the D., L. & W. R. R. Co., No. 26 Exchange Place, New York City.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA IRON COMPANY.

First Mortgage Gold 5% Bonds.

Coupon due June 1, 1903, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., New York.

H. D. CARSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
May 22, 1903.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $5,000,000.00

TRUSTEES.
HORACE E. ANDREWS, Pres. Cleveland Electric Railway Co., Cleveland.
C. T. BARNEY, Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co., N. Y.
AUGUST BELMONT, Banker, New York.
H. S. BLACK, Chairman Board of Directors U. S. Realty & Con. Co.
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Pres. Century Realty Co., New York.
HEMAN DOWD, Vice-Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Pres. International Mercantile Marine Co., N. Y.
H. B. HOLLINS, H. B. Hollins & Co., New York.
JOHN HONE, John Hone & Co., New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, Pres. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn.
DAVID H. KING, Jr., Pres. New York Dock Co.
JAMES S. KUHN, Pres. Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Pittsburgh.
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Director International Bell Telephone Co., N. Y.
WM. LOGAN, Cashier Hanover National Bank, New York.
ALLAN McCULLOH, Counsellor at Law, New York.
JOHN M. MACK, Philadelphia.
JOY MORTON, Joy Morton & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, Pres. Land Title and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Jr., Pres. Brooklyn Ferry Co., New York.
E. C. POTTER, Real Estate, New York.
WILLIAM A. READ, Vermilye & Co., New York.
JOHN J. RIKER, Merchant, New York.
HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of Ex. Com., C. H. & D. Ry. Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL SPENCER, President Southern Railway Co.
SAMUEL THORNE, New York.
EDWIN THORNE, New York.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
JOHN C. TOMLINSON, Director New Amsterdam Gas Co., New York.
ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, Director Home Insurance Co., New York.
P. A. B. WIDENER, Philadelphia.

OAKLEIGH THORNE, PRESIDENT
HEMAN DOWD, W. H. CHESEBROUGH, G. M. WYNKOOP, Vice-Pres.
S. C. SCUDDER, TREASURER. F. W. BLACK, AUDITOR. J. R. BURNET, ATTORNEY AND TRUST OFFICER.
F. L. HILTON, SECRETARY. F. O. FREST, ASS'T SECRETARY. CARLETON BUNCE, ASS'T SEC'Y.

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Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
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PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Daniel O'Day, Cord Meyer, L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower, Percival Kühne, Perry Belmont, Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer, Frank Curtiss, Wm. T. Wardwell, John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne, Vernon H. Brown, Henry R. Whitney, James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield, Seth M. Milliken, Theo. W. Myers, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

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The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
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ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Sec'y.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
William L. Bull, E. D. Morgan,
William Carpender, Richard Mortimer,
B. Crawford Clark, John E. Parsons,
Henry W. DeForest, Henry C. Perkins,
Haley Fiske, Charles M. Pratt,
Charles S. Henderson, Anton A. Raven,
Gilbert Ives, Norman B. Ream,
William M. Hollister, John L. Riker,
Brayton Ives, William Schall, Jr.,
Morris K. Jesup, J. Edward Simmons,
Edward R. Judson, John W. Simpson,
Lewis Cass Ledyard, Francis S. Smithers,
Robert H. McCurdy, John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin, E. R. Thomas,
D. O. Mills, Geo. Henry Warren.

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5% Collateral Funding Gold Notes,
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Branch Offices. { 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St., (near Madison Av.)
DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost or Stolen.—Bankbook No. 315,664 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
83 and 85 Montgomery St.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $200,000. DEPOSITS, $5,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $750,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits subject to check. Issues interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,900,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

An Ordinance granting to the New York and Long Island Traction Company the right or franchise to construct and operate a street surface railway in, upon and along certain streets and highways and bridges in the City of New York.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen of The City of New York hereby grants to the New York and Long Island Traction Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the franchise, right and privilege to construct and operate a double-track surface railway, with all connections, turnouts, switches, crossovers and suitable stands necessary for the accommodation and operation of said railway, by the overhead system of electricity, or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same, in, upon and along the following named streets and highways and bridges, all situated in the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn, City and State of New York, set forth in the following descriptions of routes:

First—Beginning at a point on Fulton street (otherwise known as the Hempstead and Jamaica turnpike) at the easterly line of the Borough of Queens, in the City of New York; running thence northwesterly on and along said Fulton street to the intersection of said Fulton street and the Jerrico turnpike at or near Queens, in the Borough of Queens; with a branch line from the intersection of said Hempstead and Jamaica turnpike and Sherwood avenue; running thence southerly on and along said Sherwood avenue to Old Country road, all in the Borough of Queens.

Second—Beginning at a point at the intersection of said Fulton street and Springfield road (at or near Queens, in the Borough of Queens); running thence southwesterly on and along said Springfield road to a road known as Old Country road; thence generally westerly on and along said Old Country road past the intersection of said Old Country road and South street, to a point on said Old Country road about opposite Bryan Avenue in Hollis Park; thence generally westerly on and along private property to Bryan avenue in Hollis Park at its intersection with Farmer avenue; thence westerly on and along said Bryan avenue to its intersection with South street; thence westerly on and along South street to Puntine street in Jamaica; thence northwesterly on and along Puntine street to Linden street; thence westerly on and along Linden street to New York avenue; thence southerly on and along New York avenue to South street; thence westerly on and along South street to Prospect street; thence northerly on and along Prospect street to and across the bridge over the tracks of the Long Island Railroad to Fleet street; thence westerly on and along Fleet street to Twombly place; thence westerly on and along Twombly place to Church street; thence northerly on and along Church street to Fulton street in Jamaica; with a branch line from the intersection of said New York avenue and Linden street in Jamaica; thence northerly on and along New York avenue to a point on New York avenue south of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad; thence westerly on and along private property crossing Union Hall street and Washington street to a point on Prospect street, south of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad in Jamaica; also on and along Centre street, from Union Hall street to Washington street, all in the Borough of Queens.

Third—Beginning at a point at the boundary line between the City of New York and the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, New York, on private property contiguous to and lying north of the conduit of the Brooklyn City Water Works in the Borough of Queens; running thence westerly on and along private property contiguous to and adjoining the property of the Brooklyn City Water Works on the northerly side thereof; crossing Ocean avenue (otherwise known as the road to Wright's mill), Rosedale avenue, Foster's Meadow road, the property of the Brooklyn City Water Works, known as conduit branch, Springfield road, Farmers avenue, New York avenue, Rockaway turnpike, to the junction of the Three-Mile road and Old South road; thence westerly on and along said Old South road to the road to Bergin's Landing; thence westerly on and along private property contiguous to and adjacent to the right of way of the Brooklyn City Water Works and on the northerly side thereof crossing Old South road, Hawtree Creek road, road to Ramsen's Landing, Centreville avenue at the southerly end thereof, road to landing or Woodhaven road at the southerly end thereof, and Cedar lane, to the right of way of the Cross Country Railroad Company; thence northerly and westerly on and along private property crossing Old South road to a point on Eldert lane, about 300 feet south of Liberty avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn; thence northerly on and along Eldert lane to Liberty avenue.

Fourth—Beginning at a point on the Jerrico turnpike at the extreme easterly boundary line of the City of New York and the Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York, and running thence westerly on and along said Jerrico turnpike to a point at the intersection of said Jerrico turnpike and the Hempstead and Jamaica turnpike (otherwise known as Fulton street), all in the Borough of Queens.

And with the right or franchise to cross such other streets and highways and bridges (named and unnamed) as may be encountered in said routes.

Section 2. The grant of this franchise is subject to the following conditions:

First—The consent in writing of the owners of half in value of the property bounded on said streets and highways and bridges, to the construction and operation of said railway, shall be obtained by the grantee, or in the event that such consent cannot be obtained, the grantee shall obtain the favorable determination, confirmed by the Court, of three Commissioners, appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the manner provided by the Railroad Law, before said railway is built or operated.

Second—The said right, privilege and franchise to construct and operate said railway shall be held and enjoyed by said railway company, its lessee or successors, for the term of twenty-five years from the date when this ordinance is signed by the Mayor, with the privilege of renewal of said grant for a further period of twenty-five years upon a fair revaluation of said right, privilege and franchise, but such renewal shall not provide for any further renewal. Such revaluation shall be of the right, privilege and franchise to maintain and operate said railway by itself, and shall not include any valuation derived from the ownership, operation, or control of any other railroad by the grantee, its successors or assigns. It shall be made in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or its successors in authority; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the railway company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six months prior to the expiration of the grant, and their report shall be filed with the Comptroller or his successor in authority within three months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience, and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine the books of the railway company. The valuations so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but shall not in any event be less than the minimum amount fixed as the sum to be paid annually for the last five years of the original franchise.

Third—Upon the termination of the said franchise, right or privilege, whether original or renewal, if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York or its successors in authority shall so desire, there shall be a fair valuation of the plant and property of the grantee necessary for traction purposes upon the said streets and highways and bridges, and of the land in private ownership upon which the said railway shall be operated, or the easements of right-of-way or other necessary easements in such lands, as the case may be, including power-house, equipment, tracks and appurtenances, which plant and property shall be and become the property of the City of New York at the option of the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, on the termination of this grant and the payment to the grantee of such valuation. The valuation shall be based upon a fair appraisal of the property, excluding any value derived from the franchise, and such value shall be determined by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority; provided that in the valuation of the land in private ownership, on which such railroad is constructed, or the easements affecting such land, as the case may be, their value shall not be fixed at an amount in excess of the original cost thereof, to the grantee of said franchise, its successors or assigns. A sworn statement of such cost executed by said grantee, and verified by the affidavit of one of its officers, shall be filed with the Comptroller of the City of New York, before any act is done by the grantee, or its successors or assigns, in the construction or operation of the railway upon any route hereinbefore mentioned, which includes private property.

Fourth—The New York and Long Island Traction Company, its successors or assigns, shall pay for this franchise to the City of New York the following sums of money: During the first term of five years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than $1,000, and which shall be equal to three per cent. of its gross annual receipts derived from passenger and freight traffic, within the limits of the City of New York, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of $1,000; during the remaining twenty years of the term, an annual sum, which shall not be less than $2,000, and which shall be equal to five per cent. of its gross annual receipts as above, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of $2,000.

In computing the amount of the gross receipts derived from passenger traffic, and above referred to, the routes hereinafter mentioned shall be considered, and the persons who are upon the cars of the company at any point upon such routes shall be deemed to have paid the fare provided to be paid by the ordinance granting the franchise aforesaid, whether they enter or leave the car upon such route or upon any other route upon which the grantee or its successors or assigns operates its cars.

Such sums shall be paid into the treasury of the City of New York on November 1, in each year; provided, however, that the first payment shall only be for that proportion of the above sums as the time from the signing of this ordinance by the Mayor to September 30 next preceding, shall bear to the whole of one year. The fiscal year shall end on September 30 next preceding said date of payment, and the provisions of the Railroad Law, as it existed at the time of the adoption of this ordinance relating to the manner of payments and statements of percentages of gross receipts of street railway companies shall, as to said railway, be strictly followed. The intention of this paragraph is to fix an annual charge to be paid by the grantee, its successors or assigns, to the City of New York, for the rights and franchise hereby granted, and it shall not be construed as providing for the payment by the grantee, its successors or assigns, for said franchise, of a percentage of gross receipts within the meaning of any general or special statute.

Fifth—The said annual charge or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of the franchise hereby granted, whether original or renewal, notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other railway company, providing for payments for street railway rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease or sublease of the rights or franchises hereby granted, whether original or renewal, or of any part thereof, or of any of the routes mentioned herein, or of any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose, unless the said assignment, lease or sublease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this grant, and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, and especially said condition as to payments, anything in any statute or the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives, so far as this franchise is concerned, any more favorable conditions created by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof, or otherwise, exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this grant.

Sixth—The rights and franchises granted hereby shall not be assigned, either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall title thereto, or right, interest or property therein, pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the New York and Long Island Traction Company, its successors or assigns, or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations or otherwise, without the consent of the City of New York, acting by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, and the granting, giving, or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents.

Seventh—The said railway may be operated by overhead electrical power, substantially similar to the system of overhead electrical traction now in use by the New York and North Shore Railway Company, or by the underground electric system now in use by the Interurban Street Railway Company in the Borough of Manhattan, and by any other motive power, except locomotive steam power or horse power, which may be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and consented to by the owners of property, in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Law.

Provided that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, upon giving to the grantee, its successors or assigns, one year's notice, in writing, may require it or them to operate its railway upon the whole or upon any portion of its route by underground electrical power substantially according to the system now in use on the railways in the Borough of Manhattan above referred to, and thereupon to discontinue the use of the overhead trolley system, and to remove its poles, wires and other structures used by it for that purpose, from the streets and highways and bridges of The City of New York.

Eighth—The said railway shall be constructed, maintained and operated subject to the supervision and control of all the authorities of The City of New York, who have jurisdiction in such matters under the Charter of the City.

Ninth—Said railway shall be constructed and operated in the latest improved manner of street railway construction and operation, and the railway and property of said company shall be maintained in good condition throughout the term of this grant.

Tenth—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railway shall not exceed five cents within the limits of The City of New York; the said company shall not charge any passenger more than said sum for one continuous ride from any point on said railway, or a line or branch operated in connection therewith to any point thereof, or of any connecting line or branch thereof within the limits of The City of New York. The rates for the carrying of property upon the cars of the grantee shall in all cases be reasonable in amount, and shall be subject to the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, and may be fixed by such Board after notice and hearing to the grantee, and when so fixed such rate shall be binding upon said grantee, its successors or assigns, and no greater sums shall be charged for such services than provided for by it.

Eleventh—The cars on the said lines as proposed shall run at intervals of not more than one hour, both day and night, and as much oftener as the reasonable convenience of the public may require, or as may be directed by the City ordinances; provided, however, that said railway company during the first five years of this franchise shall not be required to operate its cars on any of its lines within the City of New York between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and four o'clock A. M. each day, unless the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City shall determine after a hearing had thereon that public convenience requires the operation of its cars during said hours.

Twelfth—The said railway company shall apply to each car run over said railway a proper fender and wheelguard in conformity to such laws and ordinances as are now in force or may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities.

Thirteenth—All cars on said railway shall be heated through the cold weather in conformity to such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, and each car shall be well lighted, either by the Pintsch gas system or by electricity, or by some system of lighting equally efficient.

Fourteenth—The said company shall at all times keep the street between its tracks, and for a distance of two feet beyond the rails upon either side of said streets free and clear from ice and snow.

Fifteenth—The said railway company, as long as it shall continue to use any of the tracks upon said streets and highways and bridges, shall have and keep in permanent repair that portion of the surface of said streets and highways and bridges, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks, and two feet in width outside of its tracks, under the supervision of the proper local authorities, and whenever required by them to do so, and in such manner as they may prescribe. And the City of New York shall have the right to change the material or character of the pavement of any street and highway and bridge, and in that event, the grantee, its successors or assigns, shall be bound to replace such pavement in the manner directed by the proper city officer, at its own expense, and the provision as to repairs herein contained shall apply to such renewed or altered pavement.

Sixteenth—The said railway company, its successors and assigns, so long as it shall continue to use any of the tracks upon the streets and highways and bridges hereby granted, shall cause the entire roadway of each of the same to be watered at least three times in every twenty-four hours, when the thermometer is above 32 degrees Fahrenheit, except that when the width of any roadway between curb lines shall exceed 60 feet, then a roadway of but 60 feet shall be watered as above.

Seventeenth—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained, this grant may be forfeited and avoided by The City of New York, by a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel, on notice of ten days to the said railway company.

Eighteenth—If any of the streets and highways and bridges above referred to, or described, shall not now be open or in use as public highways, no right or franchise therein shall vest in the grantee by virtue of this ordinance until after such streets and highways and bridges shall be legally opened as a public highway, and such right or franchise shall expire at the end of the term created by this ordinance as above set forth. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed as an obligation on The City of New York, in respect to the opening of such streets and highways and bridges, nor as in any manner granting property or rights of any kind in or upon its lands now owned or occupied by it under any title, except only the public streets and highways and bridges in the usual acceptation of such terms, which are specifically referred to above.

Section 3. This grant is also upon the further and express condition that the provisions of Article 4 of the Railroad Law, as it existed at the time of the adoption of this ordinance applicable thereto, and all laws or ordinances now in force or which may be adopted hereafter affecting the surface railways operating in The City of New York shall be strictly complied with.

Section 4. This grant is also upon the further and express condition that at any time after five years from the commencement of the operation of any portion of the railway hereby granted, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successors in authority, if it deems it necessary in the public interest so to do, may require the grantee, its successors or assigns, in case the railway upon any portion of the routes above described, shall consist of a single track, to construct and operate a second track upon any or all of the routes hereby granted, whether on street highways and bridges or upon any private property or right-of-way included in any of such routes so as to make a double-track railway.

Section 5. Said grantee shall commence construction within three months from the date when it has obtained complete legal authority to begin construction, including necessary permits from the city officials and departments, and shall complete the construction of at least ten miles of single track railway on or before July 1, 1904, otherwise this grant shall be thereupon forthwith and immediately forfeited, without judicial or other proceedings. If upon any of the routes above described, or upon any portion thereof, there shall not be constructed and in actual operation by July 1, 1905, a railway properly equipped and operated as provided by this ordinance, the said route or portion thereof shall be conclusively taken to have been abandoned by the company, and so much of the rights and franchises hereby granted as pertains to such routes, or parts of routes, not then constructed from and after July 1, 1905, shall be thereupon forthwith and immediately forfeited, without judicial or other proceedings. Provided that such time may be extended upon the same conditions as to forfeiture under and for causes specified in Section 99 of the Railroad Law, as it now exists, and by a properly executed instrument in writing; and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may similarly extend such time for a period or periods not exceeding one year, if, in their discretion, it seems best so to do, and that the city officials or departments who or which shall at the time of such construction have authority over the said streets and highways and bridges, may similarly extend, by properly executed instrument in writing, such time for a period or periods not exceeding one year further, if reasonable, in their judgment, by reason of requirements as to the manner of construction imposed by the city officials.

Section 6. If for any reason the right or franchise of the grantee in any of the streets, highways and bridges above described shall cease, or if for a period of six successive months the railway tracks upon any of such streets, highways, and bridges shall not be operated as provided for in this ordinance, the Comptroller of The City of New York may require the grantee, its successors or assigns, to remove its tracks and other structures upon such streets, highways and bridges within thirty days after notice, and in default of their removal pursuant to such notice, the proper local authorities having jurisdiction may cause them to be removed, and The City of New York may recover the cost and expenses of such removal, either by deducting them from the fund deposited, as required in Section 7 hereof, or by action; and the rights and franchises of the grantee, its successors or assigns, in such portions of the streets, highways and bridges, in case any such exist, shall forthwith and immediately cease upon the removal of such tracks or structures, and without judicial or other proceedings.

Section 7. This grant is upon the express condition that the New York and Long Island Traction Company, within thirty days after the said company has been duly authorized to operate its railway and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred thereby, shall deposit with the Comptroller of The City of New York the sum of three thousand dollars, either in money or in securities, to be approved by him, which fund shall be security for the performance by such company of the terms and conditions of this grant, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charge for the franchise, the repairs of the street pavement and the removal of snow and ice, and the quality of construction of the railway; and, in case of default in the performance by said company of such terms and conditions, The City of New York shall have the right to cause the work to be done and the materials to be furnished for the performance thereof, after due notice, and shall collect the reasonable cost thereof from the said fund without legal proceedings, or after default in the payment of the annual charges shall collect the same with interest from such fund after ten days' notice in writing to the said company. Or in case of failure to keep the said terms and conditions of this grant relating to the headway of cars, fenders, and wheelguards, and the heating of the cars, and the watering of the streets, the said company shall pay a penalty of $50 a day for each day of violation, and the further sum of $10 a day for each car which shall not properly be heated or supplied with fenders and wheelguards in case of the violation of the provisions relating to those matters. In case of any drafts so made upon this security fund, the said company shall, upon thirty days' notice in writing, pay to the Comptroller of The City of New York a sum of money sufficient to restore the said fund to the original amount of three thousand dollars, and in default thereof, the grant hereby made may be cancelled and annulled at the option of the Comptroller of The City of New York, acting on behalf of said City. No action or proceeding or rights under the provisions of this section shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to The City of New York.

Section 8. This grant shall not become operative until said railway company shall duly execute, under its corporate seal, an instrument in writing wherein said company shall promise, covenant and agree on its part and behalf to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms and conditions and requirements in this ordinance fixed and contained, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller of The City of New York within ten days after the adoption of this ordinance.

Section 9. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The City of New York, Office of the City Clerk,
May 20, 1903.

The foregoing proposed ordinance and grant of franchise was approved by resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, adopted May 1, 1903. It was received by the Board of Aldermen May 5, 1903, and on that day a resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen appointing the 19th day of May, 1903, for the consideration of the subject matter of such ordinance. On May 19, 1903, the Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution laying the said ordinance over, and making it a special order for Tuesday, June 2, 1903.

The Mayor of The City of New York has designated The New York Times and The Star as the two daily newspapers published in said city in which the said ordinance shall be published at the expense of the proposed grantee, pursuant to the provisions of Section 74 of the Greater New York Charter.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF THE Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, adopted on the 22d day of May, 1903,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of The City of New York, acting for and in behalf and in the name of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, as amended, deems it necessary to take and acquire all the rights, titles and interests in and to certain real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined in the said Act) in the Town of Hempstead, County of Nassau, and State of New York, lying northerly of the Conduit Lands and east of Central Avenue, and known as the John Abt estate; and certain real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined in said Act) on the southerly side of the Long Island Railroad tracks, between Seaman's Neck Road and Newbridge Road, in the said Town of Hempstead, and to extinguish all claims or damages on account of such rights, titles and interests, as growing out of such taking, for the purpose of maintaining and preserving the supply of pure and wholesome water for the use of The City of New York, and for the purpose of preventing the contamination or pollution of the same; and that the said Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has prepared and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the said City of New York for their approval, a map of the real estate so to be taken and acquired, as provided in the Act above mentioned.

Notice is further given by the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment that an opportunity will be afforded to any and all persons interested to be heard respecting such map and the acquisition of the real estate as shown thereon, and the extinguishment of all claims or damages on account of such rights, titles and interests, or growing out of such taking, on the 29th day of June, 1903, at the office of the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Old Council Chamber, (Room 16,) City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon on that day.

Dated New York, May 22, 1903.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary.

Attest:
JOHN H. MOONEY, Asst. Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, PATRICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNIE RIGNEY, Kate Cooney, Teresa Manning, Peter King, Mary Burns, Bridget King, Peter King, Mary King "Doe," the name "Doe" being fictitious, her real name being unknown, daughter of Michael King, deceased, brother of Patrick King, deceased, and each, every, and all the husbands, sons, and daughters of the said Mary King "Doe" and their descendants, if any, whose respective names, ages, and places of residence are unknown, and each and every and all of the husbands, wives, and widows of said respective children of the said Mary King "Doe," and their descendants, if any, whose names, ages, and places of residence are unknown, and all the heirs and next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators, if any, of the said Mary King "Doe" and of the children of the said Mary King "Doe," and their descendants, if any, who have died, whose names, ages, and places of residence are unknown, and all other persons who are heirs at law and next of kin of PATRICK KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, or in any way interested in his estate, whose respective names, ages, and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Margaret King and John P. Burns have lately petitioned our Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of February, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Patrick King, late of the County of New York, deceased.

Wherefore you and each of you are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of June, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent you and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of April, 1903. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ap27-law6wM

SOMMERHOFF, HELENE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALBERT HEIDELBACH, Seward Heidelbach, Helene Heidelbach, Franciska Schuster, Theresa F. Heidelbach, Emma Heidelbach, William B. Bonn, Charlotte Uhlhorn, Hans Sommerhoff, Jr., Dorothea Sommerhoff, Reinhard Sommerhoff, Otto Sommerhoff, and United States Trust Co. of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of HELENE SOMMERHOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hans Sommerhoff as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

m11-law7wM

FRIEDMAN, SAMUEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ESTHER FRIEDMAN, Leopold Friedman, Adolph Friedman, Max Friedman, and Hannah Horr, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL FRIEDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of June, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Morris Friedman, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ROSENBLUTH & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan. ap20-law6wM

GALLAGHER, MARY A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. M. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gillespie & O'Connor, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1903.

FRANK K. GALLAGHER, Administrator.

GILLESPIE & O'CONNOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. ap27-law6mM

SCHUMANN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, Jr., GEORGE HENRY SCHUMANN, Executors.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d8-law6mM

ADAMS, CLINTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLINTON ADAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of April, 1903. JENNIE BULLARD WATERBURY, Administratrix with the will annexed. STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

a13-law6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the HOLLY SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 25, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 180 Fulton St., Manhattan, assets of above bankrupt, consisting of a large lot of Slates, manufactured and in process of manufacture; Slates for Brokers' Offices and Schools, Cardboards, Cutters, Machinery, Safe, Fixtures, &c. Order of GEORGE W. MAYNARD, Receiver. JOHN SHERMAN MOULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 38 Park Row.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of the GEORGE B. DOUGLAS TRADING COMPANY, assigned to George B. Douglas for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term (Part I.) of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of June, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George B. Douglas, assignee of above-named George B. Douglas Trading Company, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 8th day of May, 1903. [L. S.]

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

ROBT. L. WENSLEY, Attorney for Assignee, 40 Wall St., New York City. m11-law7wM

GAY, SAMUEL.—To the Creditors of the Estate of SAMUEL GAY, deceased:

Take notice, that I intend to apply to the Surrogate of the County of Ulster, N. Y., for the issue of Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits, which were of Samuel Gay, deceased, who resided and died at Saugerties in the County of Ulster, State of New York, and that the amount of my bond be fixed, under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate of said deceased.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Charles Davis, Surrogate of Ulster County, at Surrogate's Office, in the City of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the first day of June, 1903.—Dated April 29, 1903. WILLIAM F. CASSEDY, 43 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

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SUPREMACY IN LEGAL ADVERTISING.

THE NEW YORK TIMES published during the year 1902 348,108 lines of legal advertising. The other New York morning papers combined printed 205,..0 lines.

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IN THE MOUNTAINS

of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. Physicians heartily recommend this region as one of great natural beauty and absolute healthfulness. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. No Malaria or Mosquitoes and within three hours' ride from New York. Send 8 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of over 900 Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1354 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning up to Monday, June 1.

IN NEW YORK: 141, 165, 167, 425, 1354, 1370 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 287, 289 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 153 East 125th St.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices Franklin and 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St.; 860 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway; Eagle Office.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES

JEFFERSON, N. H.
OPENS EARLY IN JUNE.

In the White Mountains. A. J. MURPHY, Manager. Information obtained and engagements made by addressing Mr. Murphy at the LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire, the Summer paradise for health, rest, and recreation. See Sunday's New York Times.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,

Edgewood Park,
Greenwich (On-the-Sound) Conn.

Will Open Wed., May 27, for the Summer season.

A beautifully located Resort Hotel for select patronage. All rooms en suite with private baths and strictly modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service in all departments.

A new casino for indoor amusements; superior stable equipments and "auto" quarters; golf links; tennis courts; good music, and a multitude of well-kept walks and drives through picturesque country. Easy distance from popular Golf and Yacht Clubs.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
At Lakewood, N. J., until May 15.

Vermont.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

Heart Green Mountains, fronting lake; delightful climate; fine drives, fishing, boating, bathing, outdoor sports; opens June 15th. H. J. Fisher, Lake Dunmore, Vermont.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE NEW KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Last year the hotel was entirely remodelled, enlarged and thoroughly modernized. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, 1-3 mile of piazzas. Golf links, bathing, fishing. Rooms en suite with private baths. Illustrated booklet. 2½ hrs. from New York via D. L. & W. R. R. LEWIS T. BRYANT, Mgr., LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT, Props. Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Water Gap House, Mts. of Pennsylvania. 2½ hours from N. Y. (Lackawanna R. R.) Highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pure air and water; hydraulic elevator. Golf! Tennis! Mt. rambles. Fishing! Bathing! L. W. BRODHEAD ESTATE, Water Gap, Pa.

POCONO AND BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

In Monroe County, Pa. Booklets and all information at Resort Bureau, 429 B'way, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Elevation 1,800; abundant attractions; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LILLIE BRAND, plaintiff, against ADOLPH BRAND, defendant.—Summons in action for annulment of marriage.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 12, 1903.

MORRIS KAMBER, Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 90 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Adolph Brand:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1903.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1903.

MORRIS KAMBER, Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 90 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

VETTER, JOHANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to August Vetter, Wilhelm Ladage, Caesar Ladage, Marie Henrietta Obinsky, (or Olbinsky,) Theresa Bertha Dorothea Krafft, Emilie Bock, Agnus Ladage, if living; Louise Waddy, if living; Johannes Ladage, if living; Franziska Ducini, if living. In case either of the above-named Agnus Ladage, Louise Waddy, Johannes Ladage, or Franziska Ducini be dead, his or her husband, widow, heirs, next of kin and legal representatives, (if any such persons there be,) the heirs and next of kin of JOHANNA VETTER, deceased, and to all other persons who may be heirs or next of kin of said JOHANNA VETTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Monroe Frank, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Johanna Vetter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of June, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

I. B. RIPIN, Attorney for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, New York.

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THOMPSON, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. THOMPSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1903. LEO SWATTS, D. W. MARTIN, Executors. f9-law6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Lake George.

NEW FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Owned by Hudson Valley Railway Company. At the Gateway of the Adirondacks. Most beautifully located Summer hotel in New York State. Furnished new throughout. Surpassing its old-time popularity. Doring's celebrated string and brass band. Open from June to October. Hourly trolley service to Saratoga.

W. W. BROWN, Mgr.

15 years at Sagamore Hotel, Lake George. New York Office—Marlborough Hotel. Mr. Brown will be at the Marlborough Wednesdays in May. Write for handsome illustrated folder.

THE KENESAW, on Lake George, open June 1, 1903; excellent location; boating, bathing, good fishing; lawn tennis, croquet; everything first-class. For illustrated booklet write TUPPER & PALMER, Shelving Rock, Lake George, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL,

Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

"The Leading Hotel of the Catskill Mountains."

Every comfort and convenience of a city hotel of the highest grade in the heart of the Catskills. Golf links, tennis courts, swimming pool, &c. Superb scenery. Cuisine unexcelled. Parlor cars direct from New York to hotel grounds in three and one-half hours.

H. E. EDER, Manager.

N. Y. Office, 240 5th Avenue. Telephone 1003 Madison Sq.

OPENS JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH.

SUNSET PARK INN, (Opens May 28.) FINEST IN CATSKILLS. Grandest Views. C. E. LELAND, Mgr. N. Y. Office, Fred Scofield, Met. Bldg., 1 Mad. Av.

Richfield Springs.

Messrs Earle and Son announce the opening of the Hotel Earlington, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Thursday June 25th. St James Saturday June 20th. New York Office Hotel Earlington 27th St. West near Broadway. Booklets, terms, golf schedules, rates &c on application.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS—LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

Opens early in JUNE. Private preserve of 6,000 acres, cottage colony and camp sites adjacent; casino sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat; only two cottages now vacant are for rental. Golf, Hunting, Fishing, Boating, Driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, etc., address C. B. ELDRIDGE, HOTEL IMPERIAL, N. Y. C.

Sullivan County.

Mount Pleasant House, Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Elevation 1,900 feet, southwest spurs of Catskill Mts. Summer home for city people among mountains, rivers, woodland. Two pianos, one organ. Village 10 minutes' walk. Price $7-$10. Circulars. W. V. DENMAN.

HOTEL ROCKWELL, Monticello, N. Y. Geo. W. Rockwell. Thoroughly renovated; steam heat, electric lights, baths; transients $2, $2.50, $3; special weekly rates to July 1st.

PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. Amusement halls; 1½ miles lake shore; 50 acres forest.

Liberty.

HOTEL PINNEY, Liberty, N. Y. Opens May 1st. Rooms with private baths; accommodates 200; all modern improvements; booklets and rates on application. E. EUGENE PINNEY.

LIBERTY HOUSE, LIBERTY, Sull. Co., N. Y. Accommodates 100; first-class family and transient hotel; open entire season. Booklets of Times Bureau or U. S. Messiter, Prop.

Thousand Islands.

THE MURRAY HILL HOTEL 1000 ISLANDS.

Coolest and best located hotel on the St. Lawrence River. No Malaria. No Asthma. No Hay Fever. No Mosquitos. No Flies. Cuisine the finest. Illustrated Booklet on application. Charles F. Connor, Murray Hill Hotel, Murray Isle, N. Y.

Ulster County.

Windsor Lake House

In the Shawangunk M'ts. Accommodates 200. Elevation 1,500 ft. Grand Scenery. Healthiest Location. All amusements. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Coolest and best equipped house in the mountains. Personal inspection solicited. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

White Lake.

THE KENMORE, Kauneonga, Sull. Co., N. Y., situated on picturesque White Lake. All modern and sanitary improvements; accommodates 100. Booklets E. M. VAN ORDEN, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE, White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—High elevation; overlooking lake; accommodates 125; open June 1st; sanitary improvements. Booklet. J. F. Kinne & Co.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway, Bayswater.—Private family owning cottage in elegant section overlooking bay, can accommodate a few desirable adults for Summer. Box N. 112 Times.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA.

See Sunday's and Wednesday's New York Times.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL

51st Boulevard and Lake Shore, Chicago. A Summer Resort on the city's edge. Nearly 1000 feet of veranda over-looking Lake Mich. 450 outside rooms. 10 min. down town. Booklet free.

PATENTS.

Advice free; patents promptly procured; inventors' guide free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREENE, BYRON W., JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BYRON W. GREENE, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Ralph Burnett, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1903.—Dated New York, the 7th day of May, 1903. LETITIA H. GREENE, Administratrix. J. RALPH BURNETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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MACY, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. MACY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Wilson M. Powell, Jr., No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1903. WILSON M. POWELL, JOSEPH AGOSTINI, RICHARD W. UNDERHILL, Executors. WILSON M. POWELL, Jr., Attorney for Executors, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. apr20-law6mM

SLADE, ALISON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALISON L. SLADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Deshon, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of March, 1903. MARSHALL P. SLADE, AUGUSTA P. SLADE, EMILY SLADE, Executors. CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mch30-law6mM

JORDAN, CONRAD N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CONRAD N. JORDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward D. O'Brien, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of March, 1903.

SIDNEY S. JORDAN, Executor.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh30-law6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

THE ST. CHARLES

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Sea water in all baths. Intercommunicating long-distance telephone in rooms, en suite with bath. Golf privileges. N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av.; also 1,364 Broadway. 'Phone 1749—18th. NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL RUDOLF

Direct Ocean front. Atlantic City, N. J. American and European plans. Open throughout the year. Rooms with sea and fresh water baths. Music. Write direct to hotel for terms and booklet. C. R. MYERS.

HOTEL LENOX,

Ocean Av. and Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. Unobstructed ocean view from all rooms. 100 rooms, 50 private baths. High class. European plan. White service throughout. Café attached. C. GENET & SONS, Props.

HADDON HALL,

Atlantic City, N. J. This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. Golf, yachting, driving, riding, the ever famous boardwalk, &c. Illustrated Booklet. N. Y. office, 289 4th Av. 'Phone 1749—18th. Also 1364 Broadway.

THE LORAINE.—On the Beach, St. Charles Place. Fresh and sea water baths. Elevator. Special Spring rates. SAML. WAGNER & SON.

ACME, Kentucky Av., near Beach; comfortable family house; modern improvements; terms reasonable. Mrs. G. W. Stoddard.

HOTEL STRAND. Ocean front—Fireproof—Seawater baths. FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS, Owners and Props.

Belmar.

Belmar, N. J. Opens Early in June

HOTEL COLUMBIA

Direct Ocean Front.

Descriptive Booklet and diagram on application. M. LINDSAY.

Asbury Park.

THE BURRINGTON.—Now open, under management of responsible hotel caterers. Full particulars by addressing R. J. Garner, Mgr., 317 7th Av., North Asbury Park, N. J.

THE DELORAINE, ASBURY PARK, No. 218 Fourth Avenue.

Ocean Grove.

THE PALISADES, Centrally located. Block from ocean. $1.00 per day up. Special June rates.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Boarders Wanted, Berkshire Hills.—Country residence; modern improvements, shady lawns, spacious verandas; table and service excellent; own vegetables; terms moderate; special rates for May, June, and September; references. Mrs. E. E. Lynd, Lyndwood, Poestenkill, N. Y.

LODGE REVONAH PARK.—Ideal Summer home near charming Revonah Lake, for refined, quiet people; restricted property; high altitude; grand view; first-class table; $10 weekly; special rates for season. Lodge Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Highland-on-Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie.—A quiet home for elderly people, invalids, and convalescents; house has modern improvements; extensive grounds. For references and terms, address Box 257, Highland, N. Y.

East Orange.—With refined private family; house; all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 28 Brighton Av.

20 CLINTON PLACE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. A few newly furnished and decorated rooms with first-class board; hotel service; stable accommodation.

Excellent accommodations for gentlemen; near water and depot; New York, 45 minutes; large rooms, good board, boating, and fishing; terms reasonable. Homestead, Sewaren, N. J.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y. Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

Maple Grove Farm.—Accommodates 40; vegetables, milk, butter, eggs; adults, $7 to $8, children according to age. H. C. Tompkins, Barryville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Ludlow-on-Hudson.—30 minutes New York Central or Putnam; private American family; excellent table; airy rooms; shady veranda; gentlemen only. B., Times, Harlem.

Woodbourne House, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y., H. L. Butterfuss, Prop. First-class hotel, accommodating 60 guests; shady lawns, good hunting and fishing.

Montclair, N. J.—Board and fine furnished room, bath, &c., $10; block train and trolley; no other boarders; exceptional opportunity. Apply Box G 192 Times Office.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Summer, Winter comfort, convenience, beautiful scenery; healthful; reasonable rates; references. Address above.

At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road, near Centre Av., fine rooms; large grounds; directly on the water; boating, bathing; 30 minutes from Grand Central.

Silver Spring Farm, Walden, N. Y.—Beautiful Summer home; excellent table; large lawns; adults only. Mrs. M. E. Kidd.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Large house; modern improvements; large lawns and veranda; farm products; homelike. Mrs. Martha Fish.

Unadilla, N. Y.—Private family; modern house; home comforts; planty of fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables; references. M. A. Kentfield.

"Nearwood," Woodbury Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.—Large rooms and piazzas; beautiful lawns; excellent table, &c. D. J. Sargeant.

Mountain View House, Highland Mills, N. Y.—Large rooms; bath; excellent table; beautiful location. Mrs. John W. Ford.

SHADY LAWN HOUSE, Cornwall-on-Hudson; good accommodations; near boat and depot; moderate. John M. Conlon.

FLORAL HILL HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.—Airy rooms; bath; excellent table; large lawns, &c. Mrs. G. A. Merritt.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; shade; golf; tennis. Box 43.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS and another, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY M. DENTON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John B. Parish, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

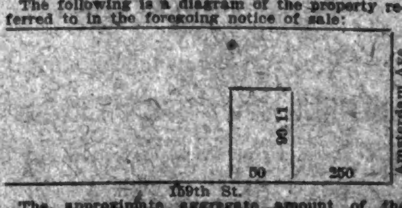
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; then westerly, along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and thence easterly, along the same, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 30th, 1903.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,602.61, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $246.05.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 28th day of May, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1903.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHNUGG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JOHN SCHNUGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Quackenbush & Wise, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 8th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1902.

FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG,
ANNA M. KLEMANN,
MARIA A. KOCH,
Executors.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-law6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

DECORATION DAY.

SPEND THE HOLIDAY

in a short and delightful trip via

OLD DOMINION LINE

S. S. Jamestown will leave New York Friday, May 29, and S. S. Monroe Saturday, May 30, at 3 P. M. for

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,

CONNECTING FOR

Virginia Beach, Va., Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C.

Returning passengers can leave Norfolk daily (except Sunday) at 7:00 P. M. for New York direct.

Round trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth,

$13.00 and upwards.

Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, North River.

Telephone—1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Bluecher, May 28, 6:30AM	Moltke....June 9, 4 PM
Pennsyl. May 30, 8:30AM	F. Bism'ck. June 11, 10AM
Deutschland. June 4, 1PM	Pajatia. June 13, 7:30AM
Patricia, June 6, 3 PM	A. Victoria. June 18, 10AM

S. S. Deutschland

Record Voyage, 5 days 7 hours 38 min. SAILS JUNE 4 AND JULY 2.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Ravenna..........May 27, 2 P. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

*Armanian. May 26, 6 AM	Oceanic....June 3, Noon
Majestic..May 27, Noon	Cymric....June 5, 2 PM
Celtic...May 29, 7:30 AM	Teutonic..June 10, Noon

*Liverpool direct, $40 and up, 2nd class only. Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, 'Phone 6960—18 St. New York.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOURS leave Aug. 1, Sept. 3, Oct. 8; 105 days, $1,850. Party to Europe per "Umbria," July 4, $200. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

BY SEA TO MAINE

on the fast modern steamships of the

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is a delightful short sea trip and an unequaled

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION

of nearly eight hundred miles.

Fare $3.00 one way, $5.00 round trip. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet—mailed free. Offices Pier New 32 East River and 290 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

EXCURSIONS.

MAUCH CHUNK

Switchback and Glen Onoko EXCURSION,

DECORATION DAY, MAY 30,

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

ROUND TRIP TICKETS:

ADULTS, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75c. Switchback Tickets, 50c. Additional.

Special train from Liberty St. Station, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

West Point, Newburgh & Po'keepsie.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) The Mary Powell running on Day Line schedule, 8:40 A. M., from Desbrosses St., &c., till 28th, when she starts to Rondout and way landings at 3:15 P. M.

On May 28th Str. "New York" to Albany, and Str. "Albany" to Po'keepsie and return, with way landings. See Steamboat column.

DECORATION DAY SPECIAL 3-DAY TRIP TO NIAGARA

LEAVING FRIDAY, MAY 29TH.
Hotel and All Expenses......$15.50
THOS. COOK & SON
261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS J. HASSELMEYER, plaintiff, against EDWIN H. HAINES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

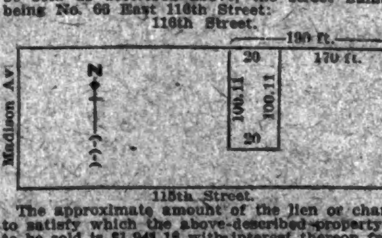
All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and ninety (190) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue with the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 66 East 116th Street, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1903.

EUGENE C. GILROY, Referee.

N. HENRY W. SCHUTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 66 East 116th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,941.18 with interest thereon from May 21, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $201.57, with interest from May 22nd, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $329.54 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $15,000 with interest thereon from February 28, 1903, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1903.

EUGENE C. GILROY, Referee.

my25-2aw3wM&Th&je16

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FRIEDENBACH and SAMUEL FRIEDENBACH, individually, and as members of the firm of FRIEDENBACH BROTHERS, bankrupts.—No. 3548.

To the creditors of Abraham Friedenbach and Samuel Friedenbach, individually, and as members of the firm of Friedenbach Brothers of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said Abraham Friedenbach and Samuel Friedenbach and the firm of Friedenbach Brothers were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 23d, 1903.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

K. Wm. II., May 26, 4 PM	Kronprinz, July 7, 3 PM
Kronprinz, June 9, 3 PM	Kaiser...July 14, 10 AM
Kaiser...June 16, 10 AM	K. Wm. II., July 21, 1 PM
K. Wm. II., June 23, 2 PM	Kaiser..Aug. 4, 10 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS MAY 26, JUNE 23, JULY 21, AUG. 18.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Barbarossa, May 28, 11 AM	Friedrich, June 25, 10 AM
Kurfuerst, June 4, noon	Barbarossa, July 2, 11 AM
Bremen..June 11, 11 AM	Kurfuerst, July 9, 10 AM
Luise...June 18, 10 AM	Bremen....July 16, 2 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

†Hohenzoll'n, June 6, 2 PM	K. Irene...July 4, 1 PM
*Weimar, June 13, 10 AM	Hohenz'n, July 18, 11AM
K. Albert, June 20, Noon	*Weimar, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Lahn...June 27, 10 AM	Lahn...Aug. 15, 10 AM

†S. S. Hohenzollern June 6, 2 P. M., will arrive at and sail from the New Bremen Pier, foot of 3d Street, Hoboken, N. J.

*Naples, Genoa only.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Minnetonka, May 30, 9 AM	Minn'ha. June 13, 7:30AM
Minneapolis, June 6, 3 PM	Mesaba...June 20, 9 AM

New York—London via Southampton.
MANITOU..........June 6, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE..........June 13, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE..........July 3, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

New York, May 27, 10 AM	St. Paul, June 10, 10 AM
Phila....June 3, 10 AM	New York, June 17, 10AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland, May 30, 10AM	Zeeland, June 13, 10 AM
Kroonland, June 6, 10 AM	Finland..June 20, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Columbia..May 30, noon	Ethiopia..June 13, Noon
Astoria....June 6, 2 PM	Anchoria..June 20, Noon

First saloon, $50 to $100.
Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52, North River.

Campania, May 30, 9 AM	Lucania...June 13, 8 AM
Umbria....June 6, 1 PM	Etruria...June 20, Noon

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Aurania, May 26, 3 PM	Carpathia, June 9, 4 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

JOY LINE Lowest rates New York to Providence First Class Services

Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. Telephone, 3063 Franklin.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

MORNING BOAT for WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE.

Hudson River Steamer MARY POWELL Daily, (Sundays excepted.) Leaving New York, Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 22d St. 9:00; 129th St. 9:20; Yonkers 9:45; landing at West Point, Newburgh and Po'keepsie. Returning, due 22d St. 6:30 P. M. Morning and afternoon concerts. Mary Powell's first up trip on regular schedule 3:15 P. M. May 28th. On May 28th Str. "New York" to Albany and Str. "Albany" to Po'keepsie and return, with way landings.

Commencing May 29th full regular DAY LINE service between New York and Albany, with way landings.

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND

Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. weekdays. Direct connections to points North, South, East, and West. EXCURSION, $2.50.

TROY BOATS "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leave West 10th St. Pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connections at Troy for all points North and East. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS Leave Pier 43, N. R., every weekday, 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M.—ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:15, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 3:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10 and 4:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55 (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, 7:55 (Dining Car,) 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

5-24-1903.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below.

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 20 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:35 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:00, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 26¼ via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:48, Toronto 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago 34 hours by Michigan Central, 36 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Desbrosses St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—for interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., and Chi.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—a4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—a4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—a4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 (3:40, 5:00 Lakewood and Lakehurst only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—a4:00 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†a4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, 3:55, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) a4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M., *12:15 midt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—a4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:30, †2:40, †3:40, *5:30, †7:00, *9:30 P. M., *12:15 midt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, a4:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 8:00 P. M. aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington..	† 9:25AM	† 9:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"..	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg....	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve......	*6:55pm.	*6:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis..	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: a12.45, a6.00, a6.25, a5.45.

	Lv. N. Y.	A.	Lv. N. Y.	D.
Mauch Chunk Local........	†7.10 AM		†7.15 AM	
Buffalo Express..........	*7.55 AM		*8.10 AM	
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS......	*10.25 AM		*10.30 AM	
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM		*12.50 PM	
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	†3.55 PM		†4.10 PM	
Easton Local............	†5.10 PM		†5.15 PM	
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM		*5.45 PM	
THE BUFFALO TRAIN........	*7.55 PM		*8.10 PM	

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 348 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BASSFORD, MARY CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CATHERINE BASSFORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry K. Davis, No. 2649 Webster Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1903. EDWIN SHERER STORM, Executor. HENRY K. DAVIS, Attorney for Executor, 2649 Webster Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Abraham Stern, referee, 132 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 265 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,216.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 95.1 feet east of Jerome Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 136; also,

Third Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 97.5, vacant; Third Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 95.11, vacant; Third Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 166 by 25 by 164.8, vacant; also,

Washington Avenue, east side, 189.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, two lots, each 25.6 by 102.6; also,

Washington Avenue, east side, 273.7 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 90, vacant; also,

Perry Avenue, east side, 180 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 25 by 100, vacant; also,

Edgar Street, east side, 425 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; Edgar Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 40.6 by 100.2, vacant; also,

Boston Post Road, north side, 235 feet east of White Plains Road, and running through to White Plains Road, 39 by 60 by 42.7 by 107.3, two-story frame dwelling; Boston Post Road, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 75 by 29.9 by 67, vacant; also,

Carter Avenue, west side, 38.8 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, two lots, each 31.11 by 150; also,

Tremont Avenue, north side, 25 feet south of Walton Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 106; also,

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, southwest corner of Walton Avenue, three lots, each 31.8 by 100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Boscobel Avenue, four lots, each 26.5 by 80.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Samuel H. Evins, referee, 415 to 423 East Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 244 feet east of First Avenue, 125 by 100.5, one and two story brick factory buildings; 416 and 418 East Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 294 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 100.5, one-story frame stables. Due on judgment, $8,762.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David N. Daly, referee, 4,169 Fordham Avenue, west side, 193.1 feet south of Morris Street, 37 by 91 by 37 by 92, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,188.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Residence, Southwest Corner 176th St. and Monroe Av.—Beautiful, large, fine Mount Hope corner residence to rent, cheap, containing 14 large, light, airy rooms and bath; also fine, large, light, airy stable on premises, 3 stalls; large lawn, with fruit trees and grape vines; also large piazza around house. Simons & Moersfelder, 145 Avenue D.

AT $300.—ARDEN ESTATE LOTS, (24th Ward;) near fine rapid transit; new Port Chester Railroad to run through property; buy now, before the boom; 5 per cent. cash; balance small monthly payments. Send for full particulars, main office, 149 East 125th St., adjoining 12th Ward Bank.

A—6TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.,
25.6x100, 4-STORY.
A BIG BARGAIN.
JOHN P. KIRWAN,
1,505 BROADWAY, CORNER 44TH ST.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ELEGANT TWO-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

West Broadway, cor. Prince, 49x100, $60,000; mortgage, $50,000, 4½; 242 East 128th St., 26x99x100, $22,000; mortgage, $10,000, 4½. C. Rassetti, 466 West Broadway.

BENJ. H. IRVING,
404 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING. MORTGAGES SECURED.

Attractive flats on avenue and side streets, corners; also vacant property. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 170th St.

$14,000.—4-story brick double flat, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Sixth double tenement, 54th St., near 9th; 25x100; $43,000; rents, $4,536. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Bargain.—19th St., near 8th Av., three-story house, 20x100; $18,500. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Desirable residence, Washington Square to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th, $22,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Two double tenements, 52d St., near 9th; 50x100; $36,000; rents, $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Modern double tenement, 46th St., near 9th; 26.4x100; $29,000; rents, $3,686. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Chrystie St., tenement, with stores; never empty; price $30,000, mortgage $17,000. John Hoecke, 650 9th Av.

Builders, Attention.—19th St., near Avenue A; plot 125x103.3; asking, $55,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Double tenement, 16th St., near Av. A, 25x103; $16,000; rents, $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Double tenement, 48th St., near 2d; 25x100; price, $17,000; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

St. Ann's Av., near 156th St. Station.—3-story house, $4,000; bargain. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

$4,200.—2-room house for 2 families; all improvements; cheap. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

For real snaps in Bronx real estate see Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.; over 5,000 parcels.

To Investors.—4-story double flat, 25x100; $15,000; mortgage, $10,000, 4½%. Loesere, 571 Brook Av.

Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.
Property wanted for sale, for rent, and to manage.

A Fulton St. investment property; very desirable. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Bronx.

If you are looking for a home in the Bronx examine the Johnson houses; houses for 1, 2, and 3 families; of brick and stone; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St., and walk east to the Johnson houses. Write for descriptive booklet. George F. Johnson & Sons, owners and builders, P. O. address East 156th St., Bronx Borough, New York.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

At Rye.—To rent, furnished, or for sale, house and five acres; choice location; most desirable home for family; all conveniences. Henry W. Quin, Hotel Endicott, or your broker.

I have some special bargains in Chester Hill houses for sale and to rent. Address Edwin W. Fiske, Real Estate, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished houses for the Summer season to rent at Mount Vernon and vicinity. Address Edwin W. Fiske, Real Estate, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Single lots and acreage in Mount Vernon and Westchester County for sale. Address Edwin W. Fiske, Real Estate, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Houses for sale and to rent. Address Edwin W. Fiske, Real Estate, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

Four-acre plot adjoining Century Country Club; high ground; $3,200 cash. Owner, Box 471 White Plains.

Yonkers.

Yonkers, rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 209 Broadway, N. Y., Room 310.

Mount Vernon.

Sacrifice.—Gentleman's country residence; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill; house, 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine stable; lot, 137x115 feet. Owner, Box 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.—Plot 100x105, 12th Av., near 3d; graded, sewered; $2,250. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Mt. Vernon.—Beautifully shaded spot for a home; good location, high ground; 100x150. M., 100 Lexington Av.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.

Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; 'phone, 1910 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St.; 'phone, 880 Cort.

Want Bronx, William's Bridge, Westchester, White Plains lots in trade for income properties. What have you? Equities $5,000 to $50,000. Laumeister & Co., 504 Melrose Av.

Wanted—Tenements, east side, below 23d, showing good investment; cash customers. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Wanted—Bronx tenements, showing good investment; cash buyers. Kaiser, 223 East 138th St. Call or write.

Properties to manage, collections; bond furnished; mortgage loans. W. E. Hagan, 100 Broadway.

Properties to sell, exchange, rent, and manage. T. E. Hayman Co., 215-217 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 38K Tribune Building, N.Y.

To let for Summer months, house, 16 rooms, every convenience; lawn; head of River St. Lawrence. Apply to Mrs. Goodwin, "The Ivies," Alice St., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Want lots or small house for 2 semi-detached modern new Flatbush residences, each having ten rooms; every improvement, steam heat; value $9,500; Title Company 5% mortgage of $5,500. Owner, D128 Times Office.

Must sell fine corner with stores, Bronx; good income; might exchange part out of town or smaller. Inquire Goldstein, 1,086 3d Av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

One of the finest Colonial residences in Prospect Park South, Flatbush, for sale at sacrifice; 14 rooms, 7 bed chambers, with wash basins and dressing rooms; handsomely decorated; mantels in all rooms; hardwood trim and parquet floors; owner now in Europe and must sell; no reasonable offer refused. John Reis, 808 Flatbush Av.

STOP HERE!

New handsome two-family dwelling, detached, overlooking Prospect Park South; every appointment; natural trim; hardwood mantels; 15 rooms, two baths; one apartment more than pays all running expenses; price, $8,500; easy terms. John V. Ohnewald, 188 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—Gentleman leaving City Will Sacrifice Beautiful New detached Cottage, South of Prospect Park. One block to "L" Station, 20 minutes to N. Y. 8 Rooms and Bath. Price $5,500. Cost $6,450. Terms $500 Cash. Rest Mortgage. Call Sunday or any day. GOLDEY, 983 Flatbush Av., Cor. Albemarle R'd.

Suburban homes for sale; small deposit down; monthly payment; country places to exchange. Scott, 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Splendid house; 11 rooms; all improvements; beautiful neighborhood; cheap; any terms. Owner, 760 22d St., Flatbush.

Brooklyn property sold for cash or exchanged; immediate results. W. J. Lynch, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

DANGER AHEAD! OF LOSING GREAT OPPORTUNITY!—If you don't examine at once the following house of 15 rooms; almost new, perfect order, all improvements, sanitary plumbing, electric lights, cabinet mantels, 3 open grates, furnace, porte-cochere, 40 ft. piazza 10 ft. wide, barn for 2 horses; coolest spot in Freeport; 2 blocks from fine salt water bathing; same distance from trolley; plot 150x175; all-the-year-round location; $8,000 mortgage to suit; might rent for 1 year at $480, with privilege of buying. H. F. LIBBY, FREEPORT, (OPPOSITE STATION.)

CEDARHURST, L. I.

Thirty acres choice property on Broadway; house and stable; for sale or exchange for improved property in Manhattan. John Kennett Kellogg, 80 William St.

AT BABYLON AND WEST ISLIP, L. I.
Most accessible place on South Shore; 37 miles out; 50 trains daily; express station. Furnished cottages to rent. Desirable property for sale. Illustrated list. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT
for season; 8 rooms, kitchen, and bathroom; hot and cold water; stables and carriage room; within ten minutes' walk of Great South Bay; price, $300. E. H. Terry, East Moriches, L. I.

For Sale.—30 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

To Let—Cottages with or without improvements, from $175 to $450, season. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Port Jefferson.—30 acres, adjoining Deal Alvord's Belle Terre, $7,000, worth $20,000. Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Small old-fashioned cottage; delightfully situated on the Sound; furnished; eleven rooms, piazzas, bathhouse, fruit; one hour from city. Private. Box 102 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

Broadway, Ozone Park, 50x100, $1,100; Hollis Park, 50x237½, $350. Advertiser, 1,292 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Country Residence.—Suitable for private home or clubhouse; finest location in the State; situated on high ground above the Connecticut River, just north of the New York colony, Cornish, Blue Mountain Forest Park, and Mascoma Lake; near pine groves; two acres; house three stories, tower; 12 rooms; finished in fancy woods; fireplaces, bath, electric lights, spring water, broad piazzas, drive, porch; third story suitable for billiard room or studio; 10 windows; stable. For further particulars address L. E. Hilliard, West Lebanon, N. H.

Cool, breezy Wychmere, (Cape Cod;) seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented, fully furnished, all conveniences, bathrooms, excellent cold water and hot; delightful climate; rarely 83°; long season; fine bathing. Cape, 506 West 124th St.

Wilton, Conn.—Partially furnished house; stable; 3 acres; 70 minutes out; price, $1,800; 14-room house and 70 acres, $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

For Sale—Farm, pleasantly located Southern Berkshire; plenty fruit, fine water, buildings good; terms reasonable; sold to close estate. Address F. A. Brousson, Sheffield, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Wilton, Conn.—Furnished house, stable; 3 acres; 70 minutes out; season, $150. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Grantwood-on-Hudson

Opposite Grant's Tomb.
Have You Seen Grantwood in Full Bloom?
If Not, Now Is Your Opportunity.

Grantwood adjoins a beautiful public park, commanding magnificent panoramic views of the Hudson, Manhattan Island, and Long Island Sound. Climate of the Catskills. Elevation 270 feet above the River, on the crest of the Palisades. Health, rest, and pleasures are combined in a Grantwood home.

LOTS $700 TO $1,800.
HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Write or call for descriptive booklet; also free tickets, via Franklin or 42d Street Ferry and North Hudson Company's Trolley or 130th Street Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Columbia Inv. & Real Estate Co.,
St. James Bldg., Broadway and 26th St.
'Phone 1947 Madison.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill.—Grand Hotel Station—Furnished cottage, 10 rooms, bath; open plumbing; hardwood floors; only $300 season. E. B. Rice, 281 4th Av., New York.

To Let—Private cottage, furnished; finely located on the famous Fulton Chain, in the heart of the Adirondack Wilderness. Rev. H. E. Waugh, Old Forge, N. Y.

Boarding house, 28 rooms, handsomely furnished; 7 acres; bargain; no agents. Box 344, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Onteora, Catskill; modern furnished house; 14 rooms, bath, butler's pantry; rent, $700. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful Summer residence; for sale; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage, nine rooms and bath, completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees, tennis court, fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photos. Apply M. Wanders, 242 East 9th St.

Saratoga.—Handsome residence, furnished; 22 rooms; three baths; gas, electricity; with five acres wooded lawn; only five minutes' walk from Grand Union Hotel; stable on premises for eight horses; known as Lyonhurst; rent, $1,800. Address Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCES LEE-PRATT, plaintiff, against CHARLES OGDEN, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of James W. Ogden, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixteenth day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

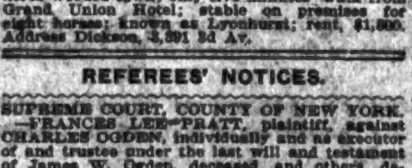
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, (formerly Clifton Street,) distant easterly ninety-eight (98) feet from the easterly side or line of Eagle Avenue, (formerly Avenue A,) running thence easterly and along the southerly side or line of said One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, twenty-seven (27) feet; running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side or line of said Eagle Avenue, one hundred and ten (110) feet; running thence westerly and parallel with the southerly side or line of said One Hundred and Sixty-first Street twenty-seven (27) feet; running thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side or line of said Eagle Avenue, and part of the way through a certain party wall, one hundred and ten (110) feet to the southerly side or line of said One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1903.
CHARLES A. MOLLOY, Referee.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 324 East 161st Street, Borough of the Bronx:

161st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is sixteen thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-fifth day of April, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and thirty-six 73-100 dollars, with interest from May 20th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is eleven hundred and seventy 26-100 dollars and interest.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1903.
CHARLES A. MOLLOY, Referee.
my25-law6wM&Thajune18&16

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

NEW HOMES.
EAST ORANGE, 35 MINUTES OUT.

Eight to ten rooms, attic, laundry; cemented cellar; all new up-to-date improvements; hardwood floors; beautiful decorations; steam heat; homes complete in every detail.

PRICE $4,500 UP.

10 PER CENT. DOWN, balance same as rent.
VERNON J. MILLER, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

THREE BEAUTIFUL HOMES,
NETHERWOOD HEIGHTS.

Mountain air; beautiful scenery; city conveniences. Houses, 15 rooms and 2 baths; Colonial and English architecture. Great bargain; 40 minutes city. Do not make the mistake of buying before seeing these. Illustrated circulars. Owner, 207 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $780; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—To let, furnished, for the season, or by the year unfurnished, modern house; 12 rooms; all improvements; lot 100x175; convenient to station. Apply to Clarence E. Tubbs, opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair, or 5 Beekman St., New York.

Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal, Ocean Grove, and Bradley Beach property; choice Summer homes for rent; bargains for sale; illustrated "Renter's List" or illustrated "Buyer's List" mailed free; carriage at office. J. Stanley Ferguson, Post Office Building, Asbury Park, N. J.

For Sale.—Forty acres best-equipped squab and poultry farm in South Jersey; squabs clearing $125.00 per month; windmill to supply houses; price, $4,500.00. Apply E. L. Seltzer, Mauricetown, N. J.

SUFFERN.—Completely and handsomely furnished house to let for the Summer; high and healthful location; plenty of shade and verandas; six bedrooms; all improvements; one hour out. Erie. Box 180 Times.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.
Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

$1,350.—On your own terms, elegant 7-room house; ¼ acre of land, with hennery; corner of Maple Av., Eatontown, N. J., near Long Branch. B. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Dutch Colonial Cottage on Palisades.—Unobstructed view of Hudson for miles; 14 rooms; beautiful decorations; bargain. Eastwood, 228 West 42d.

Orange, N. J.—10-room house, improvements; five minutes from station; $8,000, mortgage $5,000; part cash, balance to suit. Box 211, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

Beautiful Palisades, overlooking Hudson River, Riverside Drive; accessible all hours; lots, cottages; easy terms. Eastwood, 228 West 42d St.

"WHERE TO LIVE AND DO BUSINESS IN New York." Booklet free at 1,150 and 200 Broadway, or mailed for 4 cents postage by Suburban Pass. Agt., Erie Rd., 1,150 Broadway, N. Y.

SEASHORE HOMES AT ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL. Albert Robbins, 226 Main St., Asbury Park, N.J.

At Long Branch.—To let, furnished cottage, 12 rooms, 8 bedrooms; all improvements; $350 for season. Apply J. Kennedy, No. 3 Seaview Av.

West End, Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Monmouth Beach; furnished cottages to let. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Choice cottages; all improvements; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Valuable estate, near Ridgewood, Jersey; finest east Erie main line; cheap! Bode, 306 East 86th St.

Residences and farms; good outbuildings; plenty fruit. Wm. Denton, Woodcliff, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, Edgar Ketchum, Esq., referee, at No. 161 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, Tuesday, May 26, noon,

NO. 321 W. 18TH ST.,

N. S., 268.9 w. 8th Av., 3½-story brick dwelling, lot 21.10½x92 feet. Maps and particulars with Edgar Ketchum, Esq., referee, No. 140 Nassau St.; Joseph G. Williamson, Jr., plaintiff's attorney, No. 206 Broadway, and the auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Three very light, attractive, connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $30. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 24th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 635 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 4420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Entire 6-story building, 78 Bowery, near Canal; 25x100; store and basement separate. Wm. F. Nisbet, 86 New St., or your broker.

LOFTS OR FLOOR SPACE TO LET.
318-319 WEST 48D ST. APPLY ON PREMISES; BROKERS PROTECTED.

A number of stores to let on Fulton and Beekman Sts., at $1,300 year and up. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 W. 34th St., near 7th Av., will sell at once two fine old four-post beds, grandfather's clock, highboy, secretary bookcase, Napoleon beds, Colonial and Chippendale sideboards, dining tables and chairs, library, card, and work tables, clawfoot sofas and chairs, desks, bureaus, and all kinds of odd pieces for about 1-3 original cost; rare bargains. We buy, sell, or exchange. Remember, 156.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household effects, pianos, antiques, &c., before you see me. Lewis, 161 East 126th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaker.—Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to finest work, wishes some at home; takes orders and fits at customers' residences; references. Ernestine, 367 West 35th St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY JANE SMITH, plaintiff, against JOHN BOLEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those five (5) certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and forty-four (244) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of First Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence running southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street; and thence westerly along the same one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to the point or place of beginning.

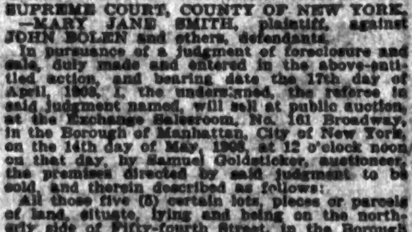
And also all those two certain other lots of land, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and ninety-four feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and First Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence running northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; and thence westerly along the same fifty (50) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 18th, 1903.

SAMUEL H. EVINS, Referee.

JOSEPH H. MAHAN, Attorney for plaintiff, 13 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 415, 417, 419, 421, and 423 East 54th Street, and 416 and 418 East 55th Street.

55th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,427.07, with interest thereon from the 6th day of April, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.31, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $3,470.61 and interest.—Dated New York, 18th day of April, 1903.

SAMUEL H. EVINS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to May 26th, 1903, at the same hour and place.

SAMUEL H. EVINS, Referee.
a18-18-22-26

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

represent the highest ideal of an **art piano.** They are famous for **fine tone,** and are warranted to be **durable.**

Style A — Waters Upright Piano, only

$225

cash, or **$250** on installments; **$10** down and **$7** per month. Also Style 85—**Chester Piano,**

$170

cash, or **$190,** payable **only $5 monthly.**

Send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

WISSNER PIANOS

Favored beyond precedent by musicians of the foremost rank.

A large Stock of Second-Hand Pianos, including eminent makers, at very low prices.

BROOKLYN, Cor. Fult'n & Fl't'sh Av. NEWARK, 603 BROAD ST. | NEW YORK, 25 EAST 14TH ST. JERSEY CITY, 138 NEWARK AV.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., 1019 MAIN ST.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

The ideal piano for the vocalist. Big values offered in our SPRING SALE of used pianos. Prices 1-3 to ½ off. Write for sale list and special payment plan. Renting, Exchanging.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. WATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1061—38th.
1569 BROADWAY. Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST

The invisible Piano Player. Plays any Piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 128 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Magnificent Wheelock upright piano, slightly used, $99; fine Weber, $74; Steinway, $116; small upright, $69; Chickering, Apollo player, splendid bargain. Biddle's, 8 West 125th St.

$85, beautiful upright mahogany upright, all improvements, $75; Steinway, Chickering; organ, $20. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

LOANS.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries,
Legacies, Incomes, Judgments,
Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential,
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland.

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK
38 PARK ROW,
1 & 3 EAST 42D ST.,
125TH ST. & PARK AV. } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST.,
54 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

SALARIES Liberal Advances on Salary. Without Endorsement. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

MONEY Loaned to people in any kind of business. 150 NASSAU ST. OFFICE 729.

MUSICAL.

Music furnished; excellent; cheap; Summer hotels, &c. Address B., 2,126 8th Av.

DANCING.

Announcement.—Perfect waltz guaranteed in six private lessons; $5. Howe's School, 6th Av., corner 42d St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone 567—Melrose.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS, CARPET CLEANING. 353 W. 54th St. Tel. 266 Columbus. Est. 1875.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHELSEA REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against ISAAC POLSTEIN and Ray Polstein, his wife; Louis Cohen and Amelia Cohen, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

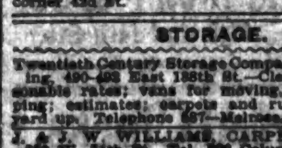
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventeenth Street and the easterly side of Livingston Place; thence running easterly along the southerly side of Seventeenth Street one hundred and twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Livingston Place fifty-three feet; thence westerly and parallel with Seventeenth Street one hundred and twenty feet to the easterly side of Livingston Place, and thence northerly along the said easterly side of Livingston Place fifty-three feet to the point or place of beginning, and being the same premises as described in Liber 88 of Conveyances, Page 349, Section 3.

Dated New York, May 14th, 1903.
JOSEPH D. EDELSON, Referee.

HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being Seventeen Livingston Place:

Seventeenth St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and seventy and 82-100 dollars ($5,270 82-100) with interest thereon from the 13th day of May, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to two hundred and ninety-three and 75-100 dollars ($293.75) with interest from May 13th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three thousand and eighty-nine and 80-100 dollars ($3,089 80-100) and interest, subject to a prior mortgage of $160,000 with interest.

Dated New York, May 14th, 1903.
JOSEPH D. EDELSON, Referee.
my15-law3wM&Thaje8

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE SAN JACINTO,
S. E. COR. MADISON AVE. & 60TH ST.
New 8-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Now Open for Inspection and Occupancy.
Two to eight rooms and bath.
Rents $600 and upwards per annum, with service.
LEASES FROM SEPT. 1ST.
Decorations to suit. Examine and engage your apartment before going away for the Summer.
Restaurant on top floor of building.
For particulars, Madison Ave. Real Estate Co., on premises. Send for descriptive booklet.

THE ANTOINETTES,
48 TO 56 EAST 88TH ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSES.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Suites, 6 to 8 rooms; 2 baths.
Modern and up to date in all their appointments.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,800.
Owner on premises.
WERTER REALTY CO.

Union and University Club Members.—Why pay high rents when high-class, attractive apartments at low rates are so near your club headquarters? Call and examine 101-107 West 54th St.; two rooms and bath; electric light; all improvements. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Apartment, Unfurnished, to Let.—No. 130 East 82d St., 9 large, light, airy rooms and bath, with detached dining room and kitchen; private entrance to this apartment, with all the latest improvements and decorations; low rent. Inquire of Simons & Moersfelder, Owners, No. 145 Avenue D.

MAGNIFICENT NEIGHBORHOOD—Finest in Harlem. Superior five-room, breezy apartments, overlooking picturesque Morningside Park; appealing to refined people; incomparable at $30. 342 Manhattan Av.

243 West 135th St.

5 large rooms and bath; 4th floor; $46.

Single apartment, (2d,) 8 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; every improvement; $55. 133 West 84th St.

Furnished and unfurnished flats and apartments in good locations; rents, $20 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-room elevator apartment; electric light; telephones; fine cool location; Cathedral Heights. 509 West 112th St.

10 West 28th St.—Apartments, 4 rooms and bath, $45-$50; very desirable central location.

Brooklyn.

Reduced rents, $25 to $30; cannot be duplicated for $45; corner apartments; steam heat and hot water supply; fireproof halls; 6 all light rooms and tile bath; Decatur St. and Howard Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

THE FLORENCE

105 EAST 18TH STREET.
Invites select patronage during the Summer; reasonable transient rates.
THOMAS HOBB, Superintendent.

Near Columbia College and Riverside Drive, 7-room modern apartment, southern, western, and northern exposure; every room light and cool; family obliged to leave town for Summer months; rent reasonable; an unusual opportunity. American; references. Address E., Pierce Bldg. N. Y.

85th St., 308 West.—To rent, fully furnished, seven large rooms to Oct. 1st; $80.

94th St., 128 West.—Attractive corner apartment, fully furnished, to let.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Elegant brick and stone two-family house; eight rooms and bath to each apartment; steam heat; rent, $75.00 per month. 1,052 Clay Av., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Modern four-story highstoop house, 66 West 90th St.; rent, $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $750 to $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Will rent flat of real estate. Painter, 1,343 3d Av.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1860. 105 East 9th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ANNE MARY B. ROBERTS, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL D. WILLIAMS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninetieth Street, which point is distant three hundred and thirty-seven (337) feet six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Ninetieth Street, twelve (12) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to Ninetieth Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Ninetieth Street, twelve (12) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Nathaniel D. Williams by Katie Dick and Robert Dick, her husband, by two deeds dated respectively April 18th, 1883, and July 9th, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, the first on April 18th, 1883, in Liber 1,721 of Conveyances, at Page 167, the other on September 12th, 1883, in Liber 1,750 of Conveyances, Page 187.

Dated New York, May 19th, 1903.
GUSTAVUS A. ROGERS, Referee.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number being 151 East Ninetieth Street:

91st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,239 55-100, with interest thereon from the 15th day of May, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $258 97-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $1,400 00-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 19th day of May, 1903.
GUSTAVUS A. ROGERS, Referee.
my21-law3wTh&M&je11

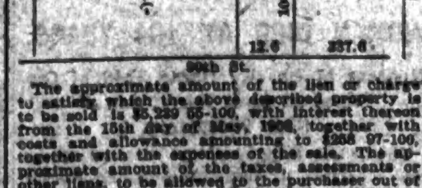
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BERNARD WEISL, plaintiff, against Sophia Schwarz et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, and situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-five (265) feet easterly from the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, (as widened,) and running thence southerly, parallel with Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fourth Avenue, one hundred feet ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and thence westerly, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 14, 1903.
DAVID L. WEIL, Referee.

MANDELBAUM BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50-56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 134 East 118th Street:

118th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,540.41, with interest thereon from the 6th day of May, 1903, with costs and allowance amounting to $201.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $757.68 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $16,500, with interest thereon from February 15th, 1903, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, May 14th, 1903.
DAVID L. WEIL, Referee.
my15-law3wM&Th&je10

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

PALMA HOUSE. Men only; rooms, 25c. 93 Bowery.

PURITAN HOTEL. Men only. 159 Bowery, corner Delancey.

BOARDERS WANTED.

11th, 17 East, Van Rensselaer Hotel.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private baths; telephones; elevator; electric light; hotel service; $15 weekly upward, ($25 for two,) including board; transients accommodated.

21st St., 17-19 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms in well appointed house; transients accommodated; references; telephone.

24th St., 11 East, Near Madison Square Park.—Large room, third floor, with board; table board; references.

70th St., 30 West.—Beautiful second floor rooms, single or en suite; large dressing rooms; cool parlor dining rooms; superior table; telephone; reference.

93d St., 260 West.—Room and board with private family in first-class apartment; A1 references given and required. Holton.

93d St., 122 West, "L" station block.—Desirable single room, (southern exposure;) good board; references.

95th St., 60 West.—Pleasant alcove room; good family table; near park, cars; table boarders; reasonable; references.

129th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox Ave.—Very nice rooms and board; $6 to $20; Summer prices.

135th St., 244 West.—Nicely furnished large, also hall room, to let, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18th St., 116 East, near Irving Place.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold water.

23 and 28 Gramercy Park.—Large, handsomely furnished front parlor bedroom; private bath and toilet; also other rooms; private bath; reference.

25th St., 34 West.—Superior room, private bath; ample closets; references required.

54th St., 260 West.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; ample closets; running water; homelike; reasonable.

83d St., 124 West.—Pleasant front bedroom, sitting room, bath; large double bed; very reasonable. Beckx.

83d St., 347 East.—Large, airy room, two beds, for couple of gentlemen or ladies; ought to be seen; Summer rates.

129th St., 234 West.—Handsomely furnished front room with running water; also hall room.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Gramercy Park, 39.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; large, small; suite overlooking park; transients accommodated.

Madison Av., 343, Near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; cool rooms; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone; references.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A gentleman, first-class connections and business ability, controlling very profitable large cash trade now yielding $750 monthly, will divide with party with $2,500 to invest in more material. Address Salesman, Box 120 Times Office.

Energetic, reliable lawyer renders legal services free relating to the collection of claims, injuries, real estate, and wills, unless successful. Address Lawyer, Box 209 Times Office.

Good-paying little manufacturing business, netting $125.00 per month, for sale, $700.00 cash, quick sale. Address G 132, New York Times.

Printing, cheap, good; 1,000 cards, $1, with artistic design. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.; get busy.

AUCTION SALES.

L. J. Abrams, auctioneer, sells imported bric-a-brac, 262 Bowery, 7:30 P. M. daily.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. CATHARINE C. HILL, Plaintiff, against MARGARET MEADE and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

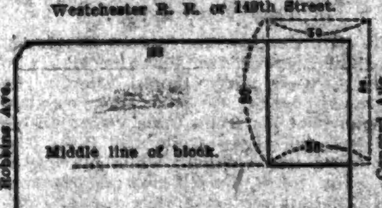
All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the 23d Ward, Borough of Bronx, City, County and State of New York, being known as part of lot 152, as the same are laid down on a map entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, N. Y." Surveyed by Isaac C. Buckhout, civil engineer, New York, July 12, 1857, and now on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, being bounded and described from said map as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Westchester Railroad, (now called 149th Street,) distant 155 feet east of the easterly line or side of Robbins Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said avenue 50 feet; thence easterly parallel with said street 50 feet; thence northerly again parallel with said avenue 50 feet to the southerly line or side of said street; thence westerly along the southerly line or side of said street 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, with the appurtenances. Said premises now being known as No. 958 East 149th Street, and lying in Section 10, Block 2,579, on the land map of the City of New York, excepting the portions taken by the City of New York for the opening or widening of streets or avenues.—Dated New York, May 19, 1903.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Referee,
119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

GEORGE HILL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 958 East 149th Street:

Westchester R. R. or 149th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,665, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $160 23-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,740.06 and interest.—Dated New York, 18th day of May, 1903.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Referee,
119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

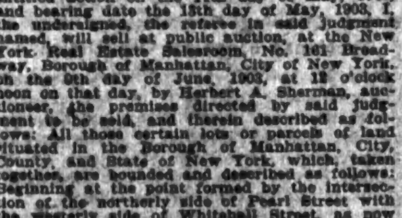
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MATILDA H. COOPER, plaintiff, vs. THEODORE P. COOPER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 14th day of May, 1903, and bearing date the 13th day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots or parcels of land situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Pearl Street with the westerly side of Whitehall Street, as now widened, and running thence northerly along the said westerly side of Whitehall Street, as now widened, sixty feet and six inches to land now or late of Stephen Whitney, deceased; thence northwesterly along the said Whitney's land twenty-five feet seven and one-half inches to other lands of the said Whitney; thence southerly along the same and parallel or nearly so with Whitehall Street sixty-two feet one and one-half inches to the northerly side of Pearl Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Pearl Street twenty-six feet five and one-half inches to Whitehall Street, at the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, being part of the same land and premises which were conveyed to William B. Cooper by the following deeds made to him: One by Edward Harris, the sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of John Lang, deceased, dated June 15th, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 3d day of July, 1850, in Liber 546 of Conveyances, Page 571, and the other being a deed from Mary E. Woodward and Mary C. Woodward, dated November 7th, 1850, and recorded in the said Register's office on November 19th, 1850, in Liber 799 of Conveyances, Page 15, excepting so much thereof as has been taken for the widening of Whitehall Street, and being known by the street numbers 28, 30 and 32 Whitehall Street, in the City of New York, together with such right, title, and interest as the parties hereto may have in and to Whitehall Street and Pearl Street in front of said premises.

Dated New York, May 14th, 1903.
FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.

HOLT & DUROSS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 28, 30 and 32 Whitehall Street:



The said premises will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or be paid by the referee is $1,277 and interest.

Dated New York, May 14th, 1903.
FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.
my15-law3wM&Thje8

FOR SALE.

Holds 100 to 150 ft. of line. Real folds up quickly and can be taken in to keep line clean. Fits any slope of roof. Can't Blow Down. Ask the landlord to provide one. Write for Catalog R to

HILL DRYER CO.,
219 West 125th St., N. Y.,
or to Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Bi-Metal and French Steam Coffee Pot Co.,
948 Broadway,
Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., N. Y.

THE GENUINE FRENCH STEAM COFFEE POT is the highest perfection in the art of making delicious coffee. All genuine new style French Steam Coffee Pots are stamped on the bottom,

JOS. HEINRICHS
Paris—New York.

Coffee Pots of every description repaired, and any missing parts replaced. Solid Sterling silver-lined copper tea kettles, coffee pots and chafing dishes.

WHY NOT Buy a Good Trunk?

Crouch & Fitzgerald
161 BROADWAY (Below Cortlandt St.).
688 BROADWAY (Below 4th St.).
723 SIXTH AVE. (Below 42d St.).

WILLIAMS,
VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS,
SOLD AND RENTED, 310 B'WAY.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. LATEST MODELS Rented and Sold. Cash or Installments. 239 B'WAY. Tel. 1573 Cort.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES.
Perfect condition; second hand. A-One Typewriter Exchange, 243 B'way, N. Y., 1 flight up. 453 Fulton St., B'klyn.

WALLPAPER 1,000,000 rolls blanks, 1½c; gilts, 2c; embossed, 6c; ingrains, 4½c; tiles, tapestries, &c; silks, 12½c upward. Becker, 168, 172, 180 3d St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 2840 Frank.

BICYCLES $1 PER WEEK. LEADING MAKES. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Ave., (123d.) Evgs.

Desks, roll-tops; partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter-presses, counters, shelving, 1,000 telephone stands; cheap; stores, offices fitted. Fine Bros., 26-32 Centre St.

Typewriters.—When renting or buying get a good one. Best Typewriter Exchange, 36 Park Place. Telephone.

Typewriter Headquarters, 322 Broadway.—Call up 5195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5980 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Wanted—Refined girl as chambermaid and waitress, assist light washing; apartment house; best references required. Apply mornings, B., 194 Riverside Drive, corner 92d St.

Wanted—For family of two, in country, capable, intelligent girl as cook and to do general housework. Apply 121 West 69th St., Monday morning. Personal reference required.

Wanted—A good, plain ironer; steady. Laundry, 202 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Wanted.—A New York Stock Exchange house desires the services of an energetic young man to make himself generally useful and who can control some accounts. G., Box 106 Times.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to George H. Thomas, No. 31 Coenties Slip, one flight up.

Wanted—Strong, able-bodied watchman for out-of-town work; state age, height, weight, and reference. Experienced. Box 153 Times.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Governess.—English; educated, accomplished, experienced; desires position; best testimonials and references, England and New York. Thompson, 89 Lenox Av., city.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—I am a young lady, 22 years of age, just graduated from Heffley Institute with honors, and desire position in good office. B., 408 Vanderbilt Building.

Visiting Secretary. — Stenographer, typewriter, (expert,) wishes engagements by day or hour as visiting secretary, or work at home; literary matter a specialty. B., 1,022 Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

COOKS.

A lady breaking up her household wishes to find situation for a young woman as cook; personal reference. 39 West 10th Street.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Gentleman breaking up housekeeping wishes to find places for his cook and his chambermaid; they would like to have places together. Present employer's, 158 East 36th St.

DRESSMAKERS.

Children's dressmaker, first-class work guaranteed, at home or out. Bodine, 161 West 91st.

Dressmaking.—First-class work done; reasonable prices; latest designs in Summer gowns; perfect fit guaranteed. Foley, 216 West 127th.

WAITRESSES.

Waitress or Chambermaid.—A lady wishes to place an excellent girl as waitress or chambermaid. 58 East 50th St.

Waitress, &c.—By waitress and chambermaid in private family. Call at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 10-12, 27 West 52d St.

CARETAKERS.

Caretakers.—By respectable couple, middle-aged, childless, German-American, to care for private house, real estate, or janitorship; good recommendation. 823 Amsterdam Av., stationery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPERS.

Accountant, with 30 years' practical experience, will open, post, examine, or straighten out books, prepare statements; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 146 Times.

BUTLERS.

Butler—Cook.—By man and wife, colored, in private family; city or country; cook and butler; city reference. Taylor, 159 West 61st St.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—A gentleman going abroad can recommend his coachman very highly. W., 120 West 52d St.

USEFUL MEN.

Useful Man.—By useful man in private family; care horses, drive single, milk, raise vegetables, attend lawn and furnace, general work all round; references. G., Box 154 Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clerk, &c.—By young man, 21, as bill clerk or office assistant; accurate at figures; reference. G., Box 152 Times.

Expert who can write letters on any subject will take charge of correspondence. P. O. Box 1,622.

Houseworker, &c.—By Japanese young man as steady houseworker, &c., in family. Y. D., 107 Cherry St.

Private Secretary.—By a middle-aged man, American, as private secretary or any position of trust; can refer to several financial institutions as to ability and integrity. C. A. S., 56 Wall St.

Young man, 26, neat appearance, 6 feet tall, wishes position as butler or second man for country; well recommended from last position. Write to M. M., 11 West 57th St.

Young man, Viennese, good jockey and first-class rider, wishes suitable position; was formerly employed ducal valet. Address G., 158 Times.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH WITH IRONWORKERS

Union Men Say Fight with League Is On to a Finish.

Central Federated Union Puts on File Resolutions Against Padrone System —Accusations in Debate on Mill Strike.

The trial of strength between the Iron League and the Inside Iron Workers, Metal Polishers, and others who are on strike against the members of the league will begin to-day. The Iron League is composed of the large iron manufacturers in the metropolitan district and is one of the strongest organizations of employers in the newly organized Building Trades Employers' Association.

The delegate of the Inside Workers' Union made the following report yesterday at a meeting of the Central Federated Union:

"The Iron League has decided to fight us and we have taken up the challenge. It has announced in the press that it will open its shops to-morrow. The employers now announce that they will reopen their shops to-morrow and give their employes until June 1 to return to work, failing in which they say they will fill the places of the strikers. This action has also been taken by other employers in similar lines of industry. I went with a committee of my organization to J. M. Cornell, the principal employer in the Iron League. We asked him to arbitrate the demands and he absolutely refused to consider any arbitration, and the fight is now on to a finish. We simply ask that no other trades employed in the iron manufacturers' shops will work with non-union men while the strike lasts."

The delegate of the Metal Polishers and Buffers' Union said:

"I know that the Iron League will make a supreme effort to fight the unions, but if we get the support that we think we are entitled to we will win. All the shops are picketed and I believe we will win. This is going to be the biggest fight of its kind that ever took place in the city."

By unanimous vote it was decided that all the organizations represented in the Central Federated Union and the iron trades should be directed not to work with non-union metal polishers or inside ironworkers until the strike is ended.

Nicholas Dutie, President of the International Association of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers, is now in the city and will take charge of the fight on behalf of his organization. John J. Flynn, the local President, will assist him in directing matters. There are now about 12,000 men out in the shops of the Iron League, and these will be supported not only by the Central Federated Union but by the Board of Building Trades.

Vice President Lewis of the International Team Drivers' Union attended the meeting of the Central Federated Union. To the surprise of every one, when he was accorded the privilege of the floor, he did not mention the team drivers' strike in this city, which was the cause of the shut down in the lumber yards of Manhattan and the Bronx and later in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. All he had to say was in reference to a quarrel which had arisen between two rival organizations of hackmen. The matter ended with a general recommendation that the two unions should get together and settle the fight between them.

The following letter was received from District Attorney Jerome in reply to a complaint accompanied by affidavits that a young woman who was one of the pickets at Max Roth's shirt waist factory was seriously injured by some one while doing picket duty:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of May 15 with affidavits relating to certain assaults committed. I should judge from the statements contained in these affidavits that a crime had been committed. I will at once assign this matter to Mr. Isidor Kresel, one of my assistants, with instructions to communicate with you on the subject with directions to make thorough investigation of this matter and to press it to such conclusion as may seem proper in view of the circumstances.

The letter was referred to the Shirtwaist-makers' Union.

A set of resolutions was received from the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interest of Labor, suggesting the profit-sharing system between employers and employes. The resolutions also attributed the subway labor troubles primarily to the so-called padrone system, and urged that all social settlements, labor unions, good government clubs, and similar organizations make a thorough investigation.

It was decided to place the letter on file, whereupon a delegate in the miscellaneous trades got up in a state of great excitement and said:

"I want to say that I have seen in the newspapers that a Bishop says that organized labor has gone too far in its demands and will come to the end of its rope. I want to know if he is a member of the Civic Federation."

The Chairman brought down his gavel with a bang, and said that the next order of business was called for. The delegate refused to be suppressed, and shouted:

"I think if we are going too far, we want to know in what way. Does the Bishop think we are doing too little for our money, or does he think we are getting too high wages? What does he think, anyway? He surely doesn't think we are getting too much or that we are not working hard enough. I——"

The Chairman again banged his gavel and called for the next order of business. The delegate of the Millers' Union reported that there was a strike of the millers in all the mills in Greater New York of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company. He accused the firemen, belonging to the union affiliated with the central body, of allowing its men to work in the mills with non-union men after promising to support the strikers.

Chairman Holland, who represents the firemen's organization referred to, got out of the Chair to make an explanation. He said that the firemen had gone out on strike in all the mills, but when it was found that the striking millers were doing nothing to further their own strike, his organization became disgusted and ordered its men back to work.

The delegate of the millers got on his feet again and said that ten "niggers" had been put to work in place of some of the strikers.

"I don't believe in insulting colored men by calling them niggers," said Delegate Lord of the Steamfitters' Union.

"The point is well taken," said the Chairman, and then there was applause. It was agreed to that the negroes should be referred to simply as colored men. The delegate of the Millers Union then said:

"The girls in the cereal department refused to work with niggers—I mean colored men. They were not organized, but they went on strike."

Some one then accused the marine engineers of working in the mill where the people were on strike. A colored delegate who was present, and was probably the first colored man to make a speech in the Central body for over ten years, got up and talked about the solidarity of labor. He said that the members of his organization would not take the places of strikers, and his remarks were received with a round of applause.

LABOR AND BROOKLYN SUBWAY.

Contractor McDonald to Seek an Agreement Similar to That with Federated Union in Manhattan.

It was learned yesterday that it is the intention of Contractor McDonald to have a similar arrangement for the trades employed in the Brooklyn tunnel to that which is made by the rapid transit contractors with the Central Federated Union Rapid Transit Committee. The committee of the Central Federated Union, is appears now, is going to be ignored by the striking rockmen and excavators.

When the strikers sent a committee last week to the rapid transit contractors to try to compromise the demands, the committee was told that the rapid transit contractors could only deal with the Central Federated Union committee. The union, however, has not since sent any communication to the Central Federated Union committee. It was declared, however, that even if the Central Federated Union committee came to the rapid transit contractors no further negotiations can take place regarding the demands of these strikers.

John J. Pallas, Chairman of the Central Federated Union's Rapid Transit Committee, did not mention the strike when making his regular report to the central body yesterday.

Delegate Casalla of the union was asked if any more attempts would be made to see the Rapid Transit contractors. He replied:

"No. We are through with all negotiations. We are going to stay out until we win, and we are bound to win. I don't take any stock in the statements that the contractors are getting all the men they need. I don't believe either that they will get colored men to fill our places, as the colored men could not do the work. We shall have meetings all day to-morrow, not to transact any particular business, but simply to keep the strikers off the streets. When there are crowds around there is bound to be friction of some kind."

BUILDING UNIONS TO MEET.

Board to Discuss Formally the Employers' New Moves and the Brotherhood's Application.

The Board of Building Trades will meet to-day to discuss formally the shutdown in the building material and lumber yards and the new moves of the employers in the Building Trades Employers' Association. The Credentials Committee will deal again with the application of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to representation in the board. It was rumored that the Brotherhood will send a committee with a new proposition to offset the agreement which they have made with employers by which no sympathetic strikes are to be allowed. The great stumbling block is said to be this non-sympathetic strike agreement, and it is known that the Credentials Committee will on no account recognize the application until the agreement is withdrawn.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the Brotherhood, who was here for several weeks trying to arrange matters, has left the city. A member of the Brotherhood said last night:

"It is useless to talk of surrender or giving up our strike. Some of our members may have gone back to work, but I do not see what they could gain by it, as all buildings are tied up for want of lumber, and they could not work anyway. The Brotherhood is not beaten yet, by a jugful."

ALL QUIET IN BRIDGEPORT.

Trolley Cars Run Unmolested, but Fear of Riot Guns Keeps People Indoors.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 24.—There was not the slightest sign of disturbance in Bridgeport to-day, and trolley cars ran from early morning until 8 o'clock to-night, although they were poorly patronized. The number of people on the streets was abnormally small.

This fact was no doubt brought about by the knowledge that Sheriff Hawley had 200 Deputy Sheriffs on hand, who had instructions to make arrests at the first sign of violence. Then, too, it was rumored about the city that the policemen had riot guns within easy reach, and this, more than anything else, kept the people off the streets. The entire police force was within easy call, the men who were not on duty on the streets being held in reserve at Police Headquarters. Some of the men had not been home in thirty hours.

HORSES VS. AUTOMOBILES.

President Cockerill of Road Drivers Wants Horsemen and Automobilists to Arrange for Exclusive Roads.

Owing to the many accidents resulting from horses being frightened by automobiles, and the new automobile law, which allows a driver of a horse to stop a chauffeur by holding up his hand, there have been many suits, and as a result John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, has undertaken to urge a change in present conditions. His idea is to arrange a mass meeting of the association he represents and other driving and pedestrian clubs of the city with the Automobile Club of America, of the Bronx, and all other automobile clubs, at some large hotel, and that there be a dinner after which the diners may arrive at a mutual understanding.

At present his plan is that certain roads and avenues of the city be reserved for those driving and others for those automobiling. He thinks that the West and East Drives in Central Park should be turned over to the automobilists, and also Lafayette Avenue, as a straight line for them to reach the country. As there are many horses which cannot be driven in the proximity of an automobile in the city, Mr. Cockerill thinks that this would do away with all danger of accidents.

The dinner is planned for early in June, and several enthusiasts of both the horse and the machine are busily engaged in talking it up and making necessary arrangements.

CHILD ATE PILLS AND DIED.

Found Pellets on the Floor and Thought They Were Candy.

On Saturday evening Isadore Kriedman, a laborer, twenty-two years of age, who boards with a family named Fine, in the tenement house at 320 Broome Street, while cleaning out his trunk came across an old pill box and threw it on the floor. The landlord's two children, while playing in the room, found the pill box, and thinking the pellets it contained were candy, swallowed them. During the night the younger child became sick, and yesterday Solomon, two years of age, died. Then Abraham, aged four, told his parents that the candy he had found in the little paper box had made him ill.

The Eldridge Street Police arrested Kriedman as a suspicious person, believing that his carelessness was responsible for the child's death.

Coroner Goldenkrans, who investigated the case, decided, as the pills were not poisonous but simply too strong for a child, and that the death was accidental, he ordered Kriedman's release. It is thought that the older child will recover.

WOODBURY ARRESTS A DRIVER.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Has a Truckman Fined for Obstruction.

John McGaw Woodbury, Street Cleaning Commissioner, appeared in the Tombs Court yesterday morning as complainant against Edward Ludwig, a truck driver, twenty-seven years old, who lives at 61 Cherry Street. The charge was disorderly conduct, and obstructing the streets.

The Commissioner said he was driving through Park Street on Saturday afternoon on a tour of inspection, when he found the thoroughfare obstructed by a truck which Ludwig had backed up to the curb in such a manner as to prevent any other vehicles from passing.

"As a citizen I told him to move on," continued Mr. Woodbury. He refused. Then, as an officer, I ordered him to move on, and he said to me: 'Go take a chase around the block for yourself.' Then I placed him under arrest."

Magistrate Deuel imposed a fine of $2 on Ludwig.

THE CELTIC'S PURSER TO WED.

Harry B. Palmer Will Marry Mrs. Frances G. Mayo, an Actress.

Harry B. Palmer, purser of the White Star liner Celtic, which arrived yesterday, will be married to-day, at "The Little Church Around the Corner," to Mrs. Frances Grahame Mayo, the widow of a son of the late Frank Mayo.

Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will take a short trip, though they will have to return in time to allow the bride to sail Saturday on the Campania. Mr. Palmer will return to England on his own ship. The couple will make their home there.

The bride became acquainted with Purser Palmer some three years ago, when he was assistant purser on the Germanic. She was married while on the stage. Her last engagement was with Stuart Robson in "The Henrietta" and "The Comedy of Errors." Her sister, Miss Johnstone of Louisville, will attend her at the ceremony.

Another Victim of Mott Haven Fire.

John Weyler, a machinist, of 721 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in Lebanon Hospital from the effects of burns received in attempting to extinguish flames in the machine shop of the New York Central Railroad, caused by the explosion of a gas tank in the Central's yard at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Sheridan Avenue last Thursday.

POLICE SAY SUICIDE, CORONER SAYS MURDER

Officials Disagree Over the Death of the American "Miser."

Inspector McClusky Thinks the Man Ran Around Cutting Himself—"Can't Believe It," Scholer Declares.

With the announcement yesterday afternoon by Inspector McClusky that the man committed suicide the police abandoned their hunt for a murderer to explain the death of Barbed N. Kentooni, the Armenian rugmaker, whose body was found in his lonely top floor tenement at 238 East Thirtieth Street Saturday morning. Coroner Scholer, however, believes that Kentooni's throat was cut from ear to ear by a series of gashes that severed the jugular vein. Behind his right ear there was a wound deep into the tissues of the neck. On the back of his head there was a severe abrasion, and on his body were nine or more wounds of a superficial character.

Kentooni was a recluse. "The Miser," was what his neighbors called him, and none knew of his death until eight or ten hours after it had happened. The discovery was made at 9 o'clock Saturday, the body being found on the floor of the living room just behind the door into the hall. Everywhere the rooms were in disorder. The contents of Kentooni's trunk were scattered about, a chair was broken, and the wash basin was stained with blood. These conditions pointed to murder.

When Capt. Shires of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station arrived after the finding of the body he announced that it was plainly a case of suicide, but changed his mind when Dr. Moore of Bellevue said differently. The room was examined, and it was found that a window letting out onto a fire escape beside the door, the only means of entrance or exit from the outside, was closed, but not locked, and the curtain drawn. Working on a murder theory, Inspector McClusky assigned Detective McCafferty of the Central Office to the case, but the day brought out nothing, for no acquaintance of Kentooni could be found, and persons occupying the lower tenements could give no information.

So the suicide theory was taken up again, and this is what Inspector McClusky had to say about it yesterday afternoon:

"I think that it was a case of suicide caused by despondency. Kentooni had the asthma, for we found a bottle of asthma medicine in his room, and he was in bad health otherwise. His door was locked from the inside, and it would not have been possible for anyone to enter by the window, create the struggle which would be an inevitable part of a murder, and escape, without attracting the attention of other tenants.

"Also, the blood on the wash bowl might well have come there when Kentooni leaned over it after he had cut his throat. The abrasion on his head, I believe, was made by falling down after he had become weak from loss of blood. The other wounds were all superficial, and my theory is that Kentooni, driven insane, ran around the room inflicting wound after wound until he collapsed.

"We found his watch and bankbook in his trunk, so that the robbery theory is exploded, and there were no signs of a struggle in which two men had participated."

Inspector McClusky's statement was shown to Coroner Scholer, who had the case on Saturday, and was present when Coroner's Physician Schultz made the post mortem examination. Coroner Scholer said:

"I think that there were about twenty wounds in all, and all of those on the body were in one direction—from above downward. It doesn't seem to me that a man who was wounding himself could have inflicted such wounds without diverging from the longitudinal direction. The abrasion on the back of the head might have been made by a fall or by a blow such as could be given with a broken chair, but the wound behind the right ear could hardly have been self-inflicted.

"Then take the wound in the throat. There were several distinct cuts in the making of that wound, and the knife we found, which must have been used in that particular case, was so dull that it couldn't have cut through with one slash. We found three knives in the room which fitted to every wound in Kentooni's body, one a carving knife, one a dull table knife, and the other a three-bladed pocket knife, and it looks to me as though he was tortured a while before the job was finished.

"I can't believe that it was a case of suicide. The assertion about any one being unable to get into the room won't stand, because when I was there I stood on the hand rail on the ground and easily pulled myself up to the fire escape leading to Kentooni's room. A man could have gone up there without difficulty, because I was able to get up on the fire escape, and I am no athlete.

"I should fancy that Kentooni was surprised in his bed and struck down when he arose and that then his murderer took his time about killing him. The asthma theory is possible, but he certainly had no other disease, and I don't believe that his health was so bad that he had become despondent.

"It has always been a scheme of the police to call a puzzling case suicide when it wasn't absolutely necessary to accept a murder theory."

The residents of the house at 238 East Thirtieth Street were unable to throw any further light on the case yesterday. Those among them who knew Kentooni by sight, however, said that he didn't appear to them to be an ill man, and that they had not noticed any signs of despondency. Coroner Scholer will hold an inquest the latter part of this week.

WOMAN DIED AT 104 YEARS.

Negress at Charity Home Told of Old Times on Long Island and of Four Presidents.

The oldest inmate of the Colored Home and Hospital, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Southern Boulevard, died last Friday, at the age of 104 years. Her name was Eliza Bates, but all who knew her called her "Mammy" Bates. Until the end she had perfect health, and her faculties were unimpaired. Only an hour before her death she threaded a cambric needle. She was a maker of patchwork, and many of the quilts her industrious fingers put together took prizes at different embroidery shows and church fairs.

She was sitting in the shade on the porch of the home last Friday, and after working a while on her patchwork got up, saying she was tired, and went to her room and lay down on her cot. She went peacefully to sleep, and when some one went to awaken her it was found that she was dead.

She used to tell how the Shinnecock Indians terrified the settlers of what is now Flushing, where she was born, and of the precautions that were necessary to prevent raids. Later in life she was in the family of President Monroe, and she declared she had seen and met Presidents Adams, Madison, and Jefferson.

She was married three times and had fifteen children; none of her husbands or children survive her. At the home she was regarded as a fortune teller and as a "voodoo" woman, and the colored people often went to her to find how their crops were going to turn out, and also for love and luck charms. She was buried by the home in its burying ground.

SCRAMBLED FOR "DIAMONDS."

Audience Fought for Gems Scattered from an Actress's Garter.

Believing that because they glittered and had been worn by an actress they must be real, the audience on the floor of a Hoboken music hall fought and struggled in a grand scramble for "diamonds" on Saturday night, and most of those who secured the gems hurriedly left the place with them, fearing that they might be claimed.

A box party had recalled the actress to dance again and again, and finally she unclasped a garter covered with glass gems and threw it at the box as a token of her appreciation. Her aim was not good, and the circlet hit an electric fan and went whirling about for a second or two, when it was cut in pieces by the blades of the fan and the "gems" were scattered over the floor.

The suit that links the office to the links.

Norfolk jackets of Scotch mixtures, with long trousers.

$15. to $20.

Extra knickers, $4. to $5.50.

Are you a Wizard-golfer?

"Wizard" is the new lively ball you can return if it cracks or cuts.

50 cents each.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ODD CHAIRS REDUCED.

CORNER CHAIRS, $3.00 TO $17, (former prices, $4 to $24). Mahogany finish frames, seats covered in silk tapestry.

MORRIS CHAIRS, $2.80 TO $9.50, (former prices, $3.50 to $12). Golden Oak, Mahogany and Mahogany finish frames.

VELVET CUSHIONS, $4.50.

LIBRARY ROCKERS, $15 & $19, (former prices, $19 & $24). Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, velvet seats.

Our mark-down revel gives everybody an opportunity to learn how economical it is to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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Carriage Entrance, 28 West 24th St.
FACTORIES: 505 TO 515 WEST 32D ST.

WE make a specialty of the flat underwear for Women and Children.
It follows the lines of the figure, is non-shrinkable, carefully finished and durable.
At retail everywhere AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
Wholesale only at 108-110 Franklin St.
Underwear booklet on request

CARPETS

SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE.
WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 25TH,
300 pieces Axminsters / Velvets } from 85c. yd.

SUMMER RUGS

FOR COUNTRY HOMES.
Two lots will be closed out.
Brussels (8.3x9 ft.) and American Grass Rugs (8x10 ft.) at the uniform price of $6.94 each.
A FINE LINE OF INDIA COCOA MATS, several sizes, at $1.00 each.

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We have made important reductions in the cost of our French travelling crystal and onyx clocks, and are now showing many of the latest Parisian designs at bargain prices.
Travelling Clocks..from $5.00 to $35.00
Gilt Mantel Clocks..from $12.50 to $85.00
Brazilian Onyx Clocks.. from $15.00 to $50.00

CUCKOO CLOCKS, From $3.50 to $65.00.

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Ask your Tie-man; look for the label.
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$1,700 IN CASH PRIZES. 1,000 TIFFANY SOUVENIR MEDALS.
1,100 PRIZES FOR PUPILS. 1,100 PRIZES FOR TEACHERS.

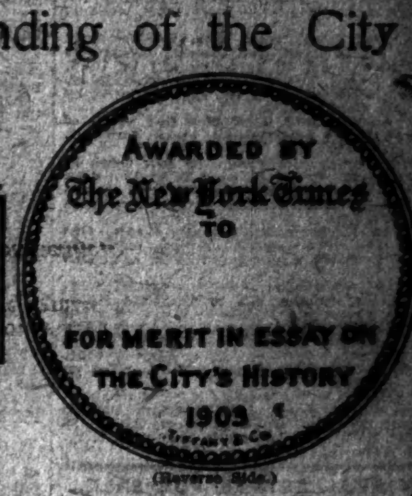
New York City History Competition

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE

250th Anniversary of the Founding of the City

(Obverse Side.)

Enlarged Reproduction of the Tiffany Medal to be awarded in The New York Times's City History Competition.



(Reverse Side.)

Sanctioned and Approved by MAYOR LOW, PRESIDENT ROGERS of Board of Education, and WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, City Superintendent Public Schools

MAYOR SETH LOW'S PROCLAMATION

May 6, 1903.

* * * "On the 2d of February, 1653, Gov. Peter Stuyvesant of the Province of New Netherland issued a proclamation granting the privileges of city government to the City of New Amsterdam. * * *

"In no spirit of unworthy pride, but with grateful recognition of the Divine blessings that have made our beloved city what it is, I call upon the people of New York to make the week beginning May 24 and ending May 30, which has been designated by the Board of Aldermen for this purpose, a gala week in this city, in celebration of this interesting event. * * *

"The newspaper press of this city is asked to bring home to the people a sense of New York's long history."

MAYOR LOW'S APPROVAL.

"I read the announcement in THE TIMES with great pleasure. I think the plan is excellent, and you can say for me that it has my hearty indorsement. The idea of having the essays which the pupils are to write based upon articles to be written by Thomas A. Janvier, who is an eminent authority on all matters pertaining to the city's history, seems to me to be a happy one. It will compel the careful reading of Mr. Janvier's papers by all of the pupils who enter the contest, and the information which they will thus obtain cannot fail to be of great value.

"I sincerely hope that the teachers and pupils of the public schools generally will take an interest in the competition, for I feel that out of it will come a greater admiration and affection for our city, of which we have so much reason to feel proud."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Park Avenue, Corner Fifty-ninth Street,
Borough of Manhattan.

16th May, 1903.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

My Dear Sir: I have heard with great interest and satisfaction of your intention to offer a large number of prizes for essays written by students of the public high schools and of the last two years of the elementary schools on subjects connected with the history of our city. I understand that all essays written in this competition are to be founded on articles from the pen of Mr. Thomas A. Janvier, which are to appear in THE TIMES during the week set apart by the Board of Aldermen for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the first charter to New York City.

I sincerely hope that students from all our grammar and high schools will enter this competition, as it cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest in the history and the welfare of our city, and I should be pleased to see the Principals of all grammar schools and high schools comply with the request of THE TIMES to bring this matter to the attention of both teachers and children. All the conditions which you lay down seem to me appropriate and admirable. I particularly like the idea that the essays are to be founded upon Mr. Janvier's articles. This scheme will not only guard against plagiarism, but will insure a widespread and intense study of these papers that cannot fail to be profitable.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for your munificent offer, which will result, I have no doubt, in promoting the desire so well expressed by the Mayor, "That the children of the city may have a realizing sense of the long history of New York and be filled with the public-spirited desire to be worthy citizens of such a city."

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. MAXWELL,
City Superintendent of Schools.

COMMENDATION OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

State of New York,
Department of Public Instruction,
Albany, May 21.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Dear Sir: I have read with much interest in THE TIMES of May 19 your announcement of the competition instituted for the pupils and teachers of Greater New York in the matter of local history.

The enterprise inaugurated by you is certainly one to be commended, as there is no school work in which better results can be secured than in the critical study of local history, leading the pupil as it does to a broader comprehension of history as a whole and to a better understanding of those relations of cause and effect which underlie an intelligent study of any history.

The effect of the competition can be only beneficial, and I shall watch the results with the keenest interest. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES R. SKINNER,
State Superintendent.

INDORSED BY PRESIDENT ROGERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New York, May 19, 1903.

PUBLISHER THE NEW YORK TIMES, CITY:

My Dear Sir: I note with great interest your generous offer to the public school teachers and children of this city. You are certainly to be commended for awakening a civic interest, just at this auspicious time, when we are about to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of our municipal life. I heartily indorse all the good things that are said by Dr. Maxwell, and trust that your efforts in the line directed may be in every way successful. Very truly yours,

H. A. ROGERS,
President of the Board of Education.

PRIZES TO PUPILS

$500—Fifty (50) prizes of TEN DOLLARS ($10) each, for the best essays submitted by the pupils of the High Schools of the Public Schools of New York City.

$500—Fifty (50) prizes of TEN DOLLARS ($10) each, for the best essays submitted by the pupils of the four upper grades of the Elementary Schools of the Public Schools of New York City.

1,000—One thousand souvenir merit medals made by Tiffany & Co., to be distributed as follows: One to the writer of the essay selected by the teacher of the class of the writer as the best of twenty or more submitted from the class. If more than 1,000 essays are sent in by teachers under the conditions described, the award of the medal will be made upon the basis of comparative merit, the 1,000 best essays being selected. Medals will be awarded only to classes that have had at least twenty essays submitted to the teacher.

PRIZES TO TEACHERS

$500—One hundred (100) prizes of FIVE DOLLARS ($5) each will be awarded to the teachers of the 100 pupils winning $10 prizes.

$100—A prize of TWENTY DOLLARS ($20) additional will be given to each of the five teachers of English in the High Schools whose pupil, in the judgment of the Committee of Award, submits one of the best five essays.

$100—A prize of TWENTY DOLLARS ($20) additional will be given to each of the five teachers in the four upper grades of the Elementary Schools whose pupil, in the judgment of the Committee of Award, submits one of the best five essays.

1,000—To each teacher having a medal pupil, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be sent for one year. The subscription may be transferred if the teacher desires.

SCHOOL TESTIMONIALS

5—To the school of each of the five Boroughs of Greater New York whose pupils win the largest number of prizes a parchment testimonial will be sent as a souvenir of the contest; framed for exhibition in the school.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

Beginning to-day THE NEW YORK TIMES will publish daily one of a series of seven articles on the history of the City of New York, by THOMAS A. JANVIER, who is the recognized highest authority on the subject, and whose literary charm is widely known.

All essays submitted in the New York City History Competition must be based upon Mr. Janvier's articles and must not exceed 500 words in length.

MR. JANVIER'S SERIES.

I.—THE PLANTING OF THE CITY. Appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day.
II.—THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY. To appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Tuesday,) May 26.
III.—DUTCH RULE OF NEW NETHERLAND. To appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Wednesday, May 27.
IV.—HOW NEW NETHERLAND BECAME NEW YORK. To appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Thursday, May 28.
V.—OUR FIRST REFORM GOVERNOR. To appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Friday, May 29.
VI.—NEW YORK UNDER ENGLISH RULE. To appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Saturday, May 30.
VII.—THE LESSON OF THREE HUNDRED YEARS. To appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, May 31.

INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS.

Teachers should send to THE NEW YORK TIMES the best two essays submitted by their respective classes. In case the essays of the class number not less than twenty, the teacher should designate the essays as No. 1 and No. 2 to indicate the teacher's judgment on their comparative degree of merit. This designation is intended to govern the medal award.

Teachers should inform their classes that in case THE NEW YORK TIMES is not regularly received at the homes of those who wish to participate in the history competition, their order should at once be given to a newsdealer for the seven issues which will contain Mr. Janvier's series of articles. THE NEW YORK TIMES is 1 cent a copy week days, and 5 cents for the Sunday issue. The seven issues containing Mr. Janvier's articles will be delivered by the newsdealers at any home in Greater New York for 11 cents.

Pupils should be instructed to write only on one side of the paper, and at the head of each composition there must be inscribed the name and address of the writer, the signature and address of the teacher, and the name or number of the school. No essay will be received before June 1 and none later than June 8.

The essays must be addressed to the

NEW YORK CITY HISTORY COMPETITION,
THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York City.

HOW THE AWARDS WILL BE MADE.

In awarding the prizes the following points will be considered in their respective order:

I. NEATNESS. II. PENMANSHIP. III. GRAMMAR. IV. BEST SUMMARY OF MR. JANVIER'S ARTICLES.

The awards will be made before the close of the schools, and it is hoped that the successful essays may be read by their authors on a day to be agreed on. The full list of those awarded prizes and medals will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the best ten essays will be published.

The co-operation of the teachers of the Public Schools and of parents and guardians is earnestly and confidently requested in the above plan, intended to promote the express desire of the Mayor of the City of New York, *"That the children of the city may have a realizing sense of the long history of New York, and be filled with the public spirited desire to be worthy citizens of such a city."*

Prof. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Public Schools, approves of this competition, and appeals to all Principals and teachers to promote it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."